Count of Paris" the successor to Louis Phillippe on the throne of that Kingdom. "Sold, by the Eternal," exclaimed the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, as he proceeded to procure quarters for the night. We will not invade the sacredness of the bed-chamber by attempting to picture the demeanor, and the record of reflections of the somewhat disappointed and disgusted aspirant for the throne of Louisiana. Suffice it to say, that his slumbers were not more refreshing and pleasing than those of the hunchbacked usurper of the sceptre of England on the memorable night before the battle of Bosworth.

With the dawn blithely arose the unrefreshed royal aspirant, and hied him to the platform—whence he cast longing and curious looks northwardly—and, in this intent and somewhat unsatisfying occupation, several hours were passed. At last, however, his patience was relieved and rewarded. There was a distinct sound of an approaching train, and what a rusher it must be? Who ever heard a train rattle at that rate over that road? And now it is in sight, and there is a flag hung out of the locomotive, and a great stir and sensation along the road and about the depot. The train rushes up to the depot, and slackening speed, the tall figure of Governor Warmoth is seen on the platform, and his strong voice is heard shouting—

"Hurra! Hulloa! Pinch, is that you? Thought you were with your baggage at the Fifth Avenue. Get aboard and we will take you to the city."

And now the whole counterplot was very distinctly unfolded to the appreciating perception of the beaten but gallant competitor in this great race for the sceptre of Louisiana.

"I acknowledge the corn, Governor," owned up the candid Pinch. "You have won another race, and I'll be d—d if it isn't the biggest one you ever did or ever will win!" And so Pinch took his seat in the Governor's fast train, and off they started for the seat of the power for which they had made this tremendous race. In five hours and forty-five minutes from Canton they were in New Orleans. Passing Amite, a knot of anxious politicians of the Grant persuasion were noticed standing on the platform and peering anxiously into the car in which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were engaged in friendly discussion of their comparative merits as racers and political strategists. "Halloa!" exclaimed one of the knot of Granites, "is that you, Pinch; "we have been waiting for you. Is it all right?" "Captured! Captured!" vociferated Pinch, as the train moved off, pointing to Governor Warmoth, who arose, and affectionately and gracefully waved his handkerchief toward the foiled and disgusted conspirators and possessors of the unsigned election registration bills and various other Executive documents, which only needed the signature of the Lieutenant Governor in the absence of his Excellency the Governor, to become the law, and to establish in power and authority the government of the Custom House and the Grant Administration over the State of Louisiana. This desperate scheme was thus defeated by the energy, sagacity and daring of Governor Warmoth, and by the most extraordinary locomotive and steam ride ever performed on this continent.

REV. GILBERT H. ROBERTSON.

His Pleading to the Charges and Specifications on Which He is Being Tried.

To the Presbytery of Louisville, meeting in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Sept. 17, 1872:

In obedience to your citation, and in reply to the various charges preferred against me at your meeting Sept. 3, 1872, I appear before you and most respectfully make the following answer:

Charge First—Drunkenness.

In reply to this charge, as embraced in specifications Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, I offer a positive denial.

In connection with this denial, I deem it proper to make the following statements: During the early part of my ministry in Springfield, Ill., through protracted and excessive mental labor, I brought on myself a very serious nervous derangement, attended with long-continued sleeplessness, great nervous prostration, and irritability and incapacity for work. After some time, I consulted my physician, Dr. R. S. Lord. His first prescription was alcoholic stimulant. I declined taking it. He then tried other remedies, but without success.

He then proposed again his first prescription, and I again refused it. At last, having tried bromide of potassium, morphine and other medicines, and still without success, my nervous system became so alarming that he assured me I was on the sure road to the insane asylum. Not till then did I gain my own consent to take such a stimulant.

Fearful that the intolerable wretchedness of my nervous state might tempt me to resort to it too often, I did not, as he advised, keep it in my house. When driven to it by suffering and unrest that reached almost to madness, I went to a drug store, asked for it openly, took it as I would any other medicine, without any effort at concealment. I never took it to cause drunkenness, only to give relief from great nervous distress. This method of taking it exposed me to suspicion, but I never heard a word of unfavorable comment about it while residing in Springfield.

I will further say that upon coming to Louisville, I resolved to abandon it, and try rest and quiet instead, and I have resolutely kept my word. I can also say that it is the only medicine I ever found that would give me the least relief.

In reply to the charge of drunkenness, as contained in specifications 6 and 7, I also offer a denial.

This I do with this important explanation: I confess that during the period stated I was in a state of sad mental derangement, produced by some cause. I confess that on Wednesday, just prior to my leaving Chicago for Louisville, I took a small quantity of brandy, as I supposed, for a temporary illness. I also recollect that, while coming under its strange influence, I took a glass of champagne. I do not recollect taking the supposed brandy again during all the period of my derangement; yet, from the partially lucid intervals that occurred, and the blank forgetfulness that followed, I am confident I must have taken it several times. I state positively that, except as I have stated, I have no recollection of taking any alcoholic stimulant during all the time. I know the effects of such a stimulant upon me, and I am confident it alone could not produce such mysterious effects.

I state further, that while such stimulants tend to produce sleep, all preparations of opium I have ever tried make me wakeful and often delirious.

Charge second—Lascivious conduct. In reply to this charge I also offer a denial.

With this denial I present the following statement: I confess that I went to Chicago about the time specified to visit a woman not my wife—a woman of the very highest respectability and social position. I went at her very urgent solicitation, after twice refusing, and with the assurance that my expenses should be paid. I went to give the spiritual advice and consolation which she asked, and which, she assured me, she very greatly needed. I had no other purpose in going. I went reluctantly, but with the purest and kindliest intentions, and no thought of evil. I remember and acknowledge meeting this woman in Chicago, and starting with her on a railway sleeping coach for Louisville. But I do not remember how we reached the depot, neither what persuasion she used to gain my consent to her coming. I do not acknowledge the charge of occupying the same berth with her on the coach. I have no recollection of such a flagrant act. Neither do I acknowledge that the woman was with me in my house on Thursday night. My first recollection of seeing her in my house was on Friday morning, after 9 o'clock, in the back parlor, and, excepting the fact that we were alone in the house, under circumstances of perfect propriety. In the presence of Him who searches all hearts, I declare that I had no impure or improper intention through it all. I was not consciously guilty of any lascivious conduct. My whole soul recoils with horror at the thought of such shameful folly. I know and feel with keenest sensibility the deep and immeasurable shame that has been brought upon me by this terrific affair—the sorrow upon my many friends—the injury upon the Church, and the woe upon my wife. I declare before you that had I deliberately sought an evil gratification, or had I in weakness, but in the conscious use of my faculties, fallen by artful temptation into the sin charged upon me, I could never have appeared before this Presbytery, nor could I have asked the forgiveness of my wife. It is because I feel consciously innocent of the terrible charge, notwithstanding the deep disgrace and shame that have fallen upon me, that I present this answer. Besides, if by the agony of prayer I could have brought myself to consent to give up the work to which I had consecrated my life I should not to-day appear before you. I can only now trust to the God who knows all the truth, and who has dealt with me so strangely, that He will still deal mercifully, and do with me what is best.

Charge third—Falsehood. To this charge, as presented in specification third, I offer a denial.

To this charge, as presented in specifications first and second, I make a full confession. When I had recovered from the delirium of those dreadful days,—when I was still weak and suffering from its effects,—and when the frightfulness of the exposure began to dawn upon me, in the presence of such loss and shame, such unutterable humiliation, I quailed in complete dismay, and resorted to falsehood to escape. My regret has been deep and bitter for this weakness and sin. In sorrow and penitence I have sought forgiveness at the feet of Him who forgave the denial of one far greater than I.

This is my answer to your charges.

Wherein I have erred in judgment, and wherein I have sinned, I am willing to make full and humble confession. Against the false and cruel imputations that have been made and diligently sought against me, I deem it right that I should defend myself to the utmost of my power. Most respectfully,

G. H. ROBERTSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17, 1872.

—In his recent voyage across the Atlantic, Mr. Sothern had prepared a little play for the amusement of his fellow-travellers. The "squeamishness of a brace of persons who were among the passengers, and who objected to play-acting," prevented the great actor from affording amusement and entertainment to every one else on board.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 42.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September 24, 1872.

[illegible] Montana, had its first snow-storm of the season on Sunday last.

[illegible] current on the streets last [illegible] that a writ of *supersedeas* had been [illegible] by the Supreme Court in the Rafferty [illegible].

[illegible] of cattle have already been carried off in Scott and Morgan Counties, [illegible] by the Texas fever. Eighty fatal cases [illegible] occurred in a single herd in the latter [illegible] recently. The disease defies all treatment.

[illegible] cholera is still spreading rapidly in [illegible], and, owing to the epidemic character of the disease, it is feared it will spread [over] the whole country. One thousand persons have already become victims of the [scourge].

[Mi]lwaukee and a large area of country [around] were visited by a heavy rain and [thu]nder storm on Sunday night, which re[sulted] in the loss, so far as learned, of four [lives], and the destruction of considerable [prop]erty.

[Fo]rrester, the alleged murderer of Benjamin Nathan, has been discharged, there not [being] sufficient evidence to warrant his detention on the charge. He is now held on a requisition from Governor Palmer, which has been procured by the Penitentiary authorities at Joliet, who have a matter of [illegible] years' penal service scored to his account.

[Du]buque had a severe attack of negrophobia on Sunday last, the disease appearing in a leading hotel in that thriving burg. A [colored] visitor desired to dine at the common table, but the high-toned waiter-girls would have none of it, so they obtained their tickets to leave, and the landlord proceeded to dispense his hospitalities in accordance with the Civil Rights act.

[illegible], accredited Minister of the Cuban Republic to the United States, has applied to the Attorney General in Washington for the restoration of the Cuban cruiser Pioneer, captured off Newport, R. I., by a United States vessel, and since condemned to be sold as a prize. The Attorney General, not being able to see the matter in the same light as that possessed by the extraordinary Minister, the latter gentleman will bring his claim to the notice of the State Department.

[C]ertainly not. The Associated Press Agent [in] New York has been requested to announce to the country that in the matter of the late [Treasur]y defalcation in the Sub-Treasury there is nobody to blame but the man Johnson, [who] availed himself of his opportunities to [steal] the people's money, well knowing [there] was no one connected with the office [who] would take the trouble to look into his accounts. The accounting officers are exonerated, Johnson is happy, and the public [fun]ds are minus one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

[Ex]-Governor Curtin, Hon. Titian J. [Coffe]y, Assistant Attorney General of the United States under Lincoln, and Hon. Eli [Slifer], a Republican from the start, are [abou]t to take an active part in the Pennsylvania canvass under the banner of Reconciliation and Reform. Forney's *Press*, in making [this] announcement, says: "Governor Curtin, although enfeebled by sickness, cannot [rem]ain silent, when his silence is claimed [as an] approval of the corruption that has [poison]ed almost every channel of power in [our] State."

[G]overnor Curtin, in his letter accepting [the] Liberal nomination for the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, says: "I [cann]ot consent to sacrifice the great contest for constitutional, legislative, and administrative reform because a Presidential [electi]on is pending. To yield the question [wou]ld give fresh victories to misrule, and [mak]e the effort for just fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive." And herein the Governor places the [pr]oper estimate upon the rascalities committed by Cameron and his unscrupulous followers.

The abstract men now make the following [pr]oposition to the Board of County Commissioners: To join the County Commission in a reference to three or five persons, [resi]dents of Chicago, to fix the value of the books, the parties in interest to choose an equal number, and those so chosen to select the remaining referee, the board of reference, or a majority of them so chosen, to fix the value of said books, and the County Commissioners to purchase at the value so designated, subject to the approval of the Judges. This proposal to remain open for [illegible] days.

Another unprovoked and most brutal murder was perpetrated last evening, on Clinton street, near the corner of Adams. This time the victim is a youth of 18 years, an employé in the office of the *Times* newspaper. The particulars of this cold-blooded act, as detailed by eye-witnesses, surpass in their shocking details even those of the O'Meara murder. Let the perpetrator of this foul [deed] be speedily apprehended and brought to trial, that the community may have one less dangerous character to contend with, and murderers have an example of what our courts of justice have determined upon.

The corporal's guard of Straightouts in Illinois have met in solemn conclave and perpetrated the following, among many other nominations: For Governor, Sidney Breese, of Clinton County; for Lieutenant Governor, D. S. Storrs, of Greene County. [A] full list of State officers is presented, whether with the knowledge and consent of the parties thus named is not known. The electoral ticket is headed by William C. [Gou]dy, of Cook, and Hezekiah W. Weed, of [Pe]oria. Such heavy drafts are now being made on the Grant electioneering fund for use in the States holding elections in October, that it is hardly possible that this [Straight]out venture can make a good showing [in] November.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday, except in wheat and barley. Mess pork was quiet and unchanged at $14.25@14.50 for shipping lots, and round lots nominal at $13.75@14.00 per brl. Lard was [firm] at 8@9 1-8c per lb for winter, and [8 3-4]c for summer. Meats were firmer at [illegible] 1-8c for shoulders, and 9 1-2@9 3-4c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, but 1-4c lower, closing at [illegible] 1-4c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet, but firm, especially on winters. Wheat was active, and 1@1 1-2c higher, closing at $1.18 1-2 for car lots, $1.18 1-4@1.18 1-2 seller the month, and $1.15 3-8@1.15 1-2 seller October. Corn was dull and a shade easier, closing at [illegible] 1-8c cash, and 36c seller October. Oats were dull and steady, closing at 24c cash, and 24 5-8c seller October. Rye was quiet [and] 1-2c lower, at 55c for No. 2. Barley was active, and advanced 3c, closing easier at [illegible] 1-2c for No. 2, and 64 1-2c for do seller October. The hog market was active for all grades, and choice heavy advanced 5c. Sales were effected at $4.70@5.10. The cattle market was lifeless, and prices were nominally lower. Sheep ruled quiet and unchanged.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—For New England on Tuesday [illegible] winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States southeasterly to southwesterly winds with increasing cloudiness and with areas of rain over the northwestern portions of New York and Pennsylvania. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Mississippi easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas. The [illegible] will continue diminishing from Tennessee to the lakes with increasing southerly to westerly winds, and with probably cloudy weather from the southern portion of Missouri [illegible] northern portion of Ohio and southwardly [illegible], but with cloudy weather and rain [illegible] the latter region. An area of quite low [barometer] is apparently advancing eastward [over] Iowa and Minnesota, and very brisk southerly to easterly winds are probable for [illegible] Michigan and Superior Tuesday morning.

—On Saturday night last a negro horse-thief, [named] [illegible], was taken from a party in charge [illegible], near Orleans, Ind., by a party of citizens [illegible], and hung to a tree till dead.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Progress Through the Hoosier State One Continued Ovation.

Magnificent and Enthusiastic Reception at the Capital of Indiana.

His Speech at Jeffersonville, and Remarks Made at Various Points on His Route.

Expression of His Views Regarding the Resumption of Specie Payment.

The Evening Demonstration—Eloquent Tribute to Mr. Greeley by Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

Address of Mr. Greeley to the Immense Multitude.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Mr. Greeley bade good-bye to hospitable Kentucky this morning. Before leaving Louisville he had an interview with the Tennessee delegation. They urged him with much eloquence to visit Nashville, but he was reluctantly compelled to forego that pleasure. After breakfast he entered a carriage and was conveyed across the ferry to the Indiana shore. The Hoosiers were on hand in force to welcome him to their soil. Four companies of uniformed men, and a crowd of citizens, with music, escorted him into Jeffersonville, where he made a speech that was enthusiastically applauded. When he concluded, hand-shaking began. In the crowd were a group of buxom Hoosier lassies. They approached to grasp Mr. Greeley by the hand, when one said: "Oh, how I'd like to kiss you," and suddenly threw her arms around his neck, and before he had time to realize the situation, she performed the osculatory exercise. Her companions followed suit, the crowd applauded, and Mr. Greeley stood it like a man. Just then the train came along and saved him from further embraces, of which he stood in imminent danger. Mr. Alvord and Mr. Finch, Chairman of the State Committees, received him on board and presented to him the members of the Indianapolis delegation. As the train moved off the people gave a parting cheer. It was intended that their journey to Indianapolis should be quiet and undemonstrative, so that Mr. Greeley might have rest. It was of no use, however. It got noised abroad that he was coming, and the natural anxiety of the people to see and hear him could not be restrained. They turned out at all the stations and surrounded the cars, demanding that their great leader should appear. At Memphis and Crothersville they caught a glimpse of him for a moment, and expressed their satisfaction by cheering. The train, being behind time, sped swiftly to Seymour. Here the depot was filled with people. They cheered and yelled for Greeley. He bowed his respects from the platform of the car, and shook hands with those who got within shaking distance. He started to speak simultaneously with the starting of the train, and what he contemplated saying remained unsaid. The train was next waylaid at Columbus by an immense gathering, furnished with bands and banners. He delivered a speech which was cut short by the train moving off. Loud huzzas were sent after it. At this place a lady presented Mr. Greeley with a handsome bouquet. The courtesy was gracefully acknowledged. At Edinburgh was another eager, expectant throng. The same manifestations of enthusiasm were repeated, and Mr. Greeley spoke briefly. He was again presented with horticultural tokens of affection. At Greenport, Southport, and Franklin impromptu crowds had assembled, and the party were treated to vocal, instrumental, and artillery music. The trip from beginning to end was one long ovation. As the train entered this city, the streets were lined with spectators. The depot was black with expectant humanity. The Presidential party disembarked two blocks from the station, to escape the crowd, as was fondly hoped, but the people were there also, and were quickly reinforced by those at the depot. It was a vast multitude. The first view of the famous white chapeau evoked a tremendous cheer, which went through the dense mass, and announced to Indianapolis that the illustrious visitor was in the city. He entered a carriage with Governor Randolph and Mr. Finch, followed by another containing Governor Walker and Mr. Alvord, and then came a long cavalcade of vehicles. Greeley Clubs, attired in appropriate garb, marched on each side of the carriage, while the crowd pushed slowly onward. Every window along the route was occupied, and fair hands waved greetings. Ever and anon the cheering would break forth unbidden. The warmth and magnitude of the greeting were striking proofs of Mr. Greeley's extraordinary popularity. His way through the city resembled the triumphal entry of a conquering hero in ancient times. The Bates House was reached after a slow journey. Mr. Greeley bowed to the people from a balcony and retired for dinner. In response to an invitation of the Board of Trade, he visited their hall in the afternoon and made an agricultural address, alluding incidentally to kindred topics. He was handsomely received by the business men, who filled the apartment. Mr. John C. Wright, the President of the Board, made some happy remarks complimentary to Mr. Greeley.

Returning from the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Greeley found the Bates House thronged with people. They filled the parlor, stairway, corridor, and the street in front. He was compelled to shake the hands of hundreds, and thousands who came to enjoy that privilege had to retire disappointed. But a fraction of the crowd could get near him, when he retreated to his room to avoid their kindly importunity. The hall outside was jammed by admirers waiting for his reappearance. As the shades of evening fell, the dwellings were emptied, and the entire population seemed to have taken possession of the streets. The number was augmented by the arrival of the evening trains laden with country folks from every part of the State. The important cities and towns were represented. Terre Haute sent 1,500, Crawfordsville 800, and Lafayette, New Albany, Richmond, Anderson, and other places did their duty nobly. Even the border counties of Illinois contributed to swell the number. Most of the prominent leaders of the Liberal party in the State were in the city. It would be simply absurd to attempt an estimate of the seemingly innumerable multitude. It might be put down anywhere from twenty-five to forty thousand. When Schurz and Gratz Brown were here the rain frustrated the open air demonstrations, consequently preparations had been made for a grand success upon this occasion, and it excelled the anticipations of the most sanguine. It re-eclipsed everything ever known in Indiana. In comparison with it, the big effort made when Senator Wilson was here pales its ineffectual fires. Imagine the crowd described, then imagine a procession perhaps three miles long. Regiments of men, some mounted in Greeley costume, carrying torches, banners, mottoes, and devices; a score of bands playing at intervals in the line, fireworks exploding, and the enthusiasm of the people finding vent in prolonged and continued cheering. The scene of the display was on Washington street. Many of the buildings were illuminated. The Palmer House and the Bates House were hung with Chinese lanterns, with fine effect. The State House square and private houses and stores were similarly decorated. The exhibition was brilliant. This imperfect description conveys but an inadequate idea of the reception given Mr. Greeley in the Capital of Indiana. The speaking occurred in the State House square. Hon. Dan. Voorhees who happened to be in the city, was invited to introduce Mr. Greeley, and did so.

General Black, candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Illinois, followed next after Mr. Greeley, and made a speech of great power, treating of the Civil Service, Reconstruction, and a peace based upon general amnesty. The speech was enthusiastically applauded.

There were several stands and speakers. Mr. Heffner, of Illinois, spoke in German. The Presidential party leave at 8 o'clock in the morning for Ohio, striking Hamilton first, going thence to Cleveland and intervening places. Cleveland will be reached to-morrow evening.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—Horace Greeley arrived here at 1:30 this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received by the large crowd awaiting at the depot. Mr. Greeley was met in Louisville by the reception Committee from Indianapolis. At 8 o'clock this morning he crossed the river to Jeffersonville, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. In response to the general desire, he spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF JEFFERSONVILLE: I should be very inconsistent and ungrateful if my life had been devoted, according to my best understanding, to the interest and welfare of the great laboring class, out of which I have sprung, and to which I have always been committed. Beginning life as a laborer on a farm, going thence into a mechanic's shop and learning my trade as a printer, I have devoted the rest of my subsequent life, first, to my employments as a printer and editor, and afterwards to some extent, as an humble, moderate farmer, as well. I feel that my sympathies could not have been otherwise than with the immense majority of mankind, who, in all ages, are required to subsist by their manual industry. I have meant to be in politics, as in my business, I have meant to be the friend of labor. I may have made mistakes (who has not?) in the policy which I thought best adapted to promote the interests of the workingmen. I was, in the days of slavery, an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of free labor. That might have been a mistake, but it was, at any rate, an earnest conviction. So, when our great trouble came upon us, I was anxious, first of all, for labor, that the laboring class should be everywhere free men. I was anxious most that our country's unity might be preserved without bloodshed, if that was possible. By means of bloodshed if that dire alternative should be fastened upon us. But, friends and neighbors, bloodshed is always a sad necessity, always a woful necessity, and he who loves his fellowman must desire to make that necessity as short as possible, as brief as possible, to have the least amount of bloodshed possible, so as soon as peace can be restored, to efface immediately as far as can be, every trace, not merely of blood on the earth, but of vengeful feeling from the hearts of his fellowmen. Such has been the impulse of the course I have pursued through the last few eventful years. My life has been an open book. All could read it. My thoughts have been given to the public, warm and fresh, some times before an opportunity had been afforded for due consideration and connection, very often mingled with the thoughts of others, which were not my own, but which it was very easy to attribute to me. So I have come on to this time. No one who heard my utterances, or listened to them in any way, directly after the close of the war, when I pleaded for magnanimity; for forbearance; for the speediest possible effacement of all sores and sorrows from the public mind. No one who heeded me then can doubt where I stand to-day. My course has been plain and simple. Down with all manner of lawlessness and violence. If there are Ku-Klux, or other disturbances, put them down with a strong hand, for mercy to them is quite different from mercy to the quiet, peaceable men of the country. Violence and lawlessness you must suppress speedily, energetically, earnestly. But when it is suppressed, then forget wrath and remember mercy. I pleaded for universal amnesty. What say some? Were there no men who committed crimes during the war? I say, if there were, punish their crimes. Amnesty won't forbid that. If men committed murder during the civil war, whether on one side or the other; if they committed acts contrary to the laws of human war, then I would punish them sternly for those acts, and I would have done so long ago, for every such act or outrage against the laws of war. Punish these men always. But for all those men who were simply our antagonists in that great struggle, I have no feeling of vengeful wrath. After they have laid down their arms and complied with all the reasonable requirements of the Government for the public safety. For security and peace anything; for vengeance and wrath nothing. Such has been the feeling, such the conviction, that I cherished through the war, and since the war. Now, I say the time has come for universal amnesty, so that no human being shall feel that because he was on what you and I regard as the wrong side in our great struggle, he shall be proscribed, disfranchised, or subjected to any penalty for it. The time has come when we should proclaim that amnesty, and, having secured the rights of every black man in the country, so that he is just as good as you or I, we should give the white man a chance. Let us say to those who were mistaken, who fought against us and against themselves—for it was as much against themselves as against us—let us say, fellow-countrymen, you were wrong; you undertook to divide a country that ought not to be divided; you were mistaken, but that is over, the country is reunited, we are all free now, let us make you free also. Let us altogether, every one of us, be citizens of this country, with equal liberties and privileges, so far as men can give them; if God has imposed disabilities we cannot remedy that. We can only say the law is just, as good for the immigrant, for the colored people, as for me or you. Their standing in the country is the same as yours. Their oath is the same. Let every one tell his own story, and let the jury, giving each story weight, determine which is correct, and let not color entitle to favor. This is the ground for which I have fought: Not to have a subject class, a proscribed class, an outlaw class, in this country, but to have every man stand, in this country, upon a equal and lawful platform of our common nationality, free citizens, free to exercise such faculties as God has given to them for their own sustenance, and for the up-building of their own families and fortunes. That seems to me statesmanship. I know it is humanity, I feel that it is patriotism. We should all remember no more, harshly, bitterly, the conflicts of the past, and we are henceforth to be one American people, and each shall have every chance, so far as the Constitution and the laws give him. They say few are proscribed. But the many are proscribed in the few whenever you say to me, "Your Captain shall be punished for what you and he did," I am punished with him. I feel the blame inflicted on him. The ring that ties him to the dungeon cuts into my heart as well as his. No part of that great people who struggled against us in the South now feel that they are entirely pardoned and restored to citizenship so long as any of their leaders or chiefs in the struggle are punished for the common sin or error, whatever it is. So, then, I stand before you an advocate of the rights and principles of universal amnesty. So long as there was any quarrel about impartial suffrage, I fought for it. Now there are none to be enfranchised but some thousands who are disfranchised. Four years ago the Republican National Convention resolved that these disabilities should speedily cease. I have waited patiently four years, and they don't cease. I now demand that the people shall say let all disabilities be abolished; for disfranchisement pass away; let us all be united; let amnesty and good feeling be restored, because we all stand on one common ground. This is all I would say to you. I have little time to be among you, but I do appeal to Indiana, standing now, as she does, almost the leader of the advanced hope of the free States. I appeal to her to let her voice be heard in her coming election on the side of National Reconciliation and universal amnesty. Other States will hear her if that is her judgment. Let no false pride, let no party attachment, let no devotion to leader, however able, however good, let nothing stifle that voice. Let it echo across the land, a sign,—a note of peace and gladness. Let the disfranchised hear it as a token of good cheer and good will. Let the people everywhere read and learn that Indiana has declared for the restoration of the last person to the common privilege of American citizenship, and the country will rejoice that the reign of proscription is over, and that the people have declared that all the people shall be free.

At Columbus the people were out *en masse*, and he made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have neither time nor strength to make a speech in every village in this State through which I pass, but I may be allowed to say to you that everything I have seen and heard, since I crossed the mountains, cheers and encourages me. I have faith in the good people of Indiana. I do not believe they can be bullied out of their convictions, and I am quite certain that they cannot be bought. So I feel certain that your verdict will be given in the coming election for National Reconciliation; for equal rights to all men, including those of our own citizens now disfranchised. So believing, so trusting, I feel so sure of your verdict, so sure it will be given right, that I shall listen on the night of the 8th of October next without a fear, without a doubt, with an earnest, confident trust that Indiana will take her place in the van of the great column of States that moves on in defence of constitutional freedom.

At Edinburg the crowd was out again, and the train was saluted as it drew near by the firing of a cannon. Mr. Greeley appeared on the platform here, but the train started before he was able to say anything.

At Franklin there was a large crowd out, and he made the following speech:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Though I have seen few of you personally until this moment, I trust I am not unknown to you. I trust that in spite of what may be said or daily uttered to my prejudice, that you know me as an early, earnest, ardent advocate of National Reconciliation. You do know that I have long believed that our great civil war being over, a real peace, a peace which means mutual good will, should have been established. Circumstances adverse have prevented up to this time that establishment. I am before you now as an advocate of its speedy, its immediate realization. I desire that there be none in this country, no alien, no outcast race, but that all Americans shall meet around the table of our common country.

At half past 2 o'clock Mr. Greeley accepted an invitation from President Wright, in behalf of the Board of Trade, and was received shortly after 3 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce. The crowd attending his presence was immense, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. He was welcomed on behalf of the Board by the President, and responded in a few words, in which he expressed his satisfaction at being so heartily and generously welcomed by our people. After referring to the rapid growth of the State, its developments in mineral resources, its iron and coal interests, etc., he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hear that you have been told he who now addresses you is a fanatical advocate of the resumption of specie payment. Such is not the fact. I do, indeed, believe that we might have resumed specie payment several years ago, when we had $125,000,000 in the Treasury, mainly gold, and an income exceeding our current expenditures by $100,000 per annum. We might have resumed, with less difficulty and less danger of failure than the banks encountered when they resumed in 1838, and at other times. But the opportunity was allowed to pass, because resumption was deemed undesirable; and since then we have drifted further and further away from the point at which resumption was practicable. Our National income is diminished. So is our surplus in Treasury, while the premiums on gold have advanced. In short, we are not on the road to specie payment, but are travelling the other way. Hence, I say, use the money which lies dead in the Treasury, tempting its custodians to stock gambling, embezzlement, and speculation. To reduce the public debt and diminish the interest accruing thereon it was well to hoard gold while we professed to be on the point of resuming specie payment. Now that we have postponed that purpose, all excuse for hoarding has vanished. Let the Government pay its debts, so far as its means will go, and thus liberate the money it uselessly hoards, to invigorate the business and industry of the country. Such, gentlemen, are my ideas of finance, and having stated them, will relieve you from further attention.

Mr. Greeley was introduced to the vast audience in the State House yard, to-night, by Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: The honor of introducing the distinguished guest to-night has been assigned to me. It is well known, my friends, that when this great movement commenced my relations to it were not what they are now. I complied, however, with the behests of my party when the exponent of our principles, who is here to-night, was placed in nomination. Since that time my judgment, my heart, and my mind has become thoroughly impregnated with the belief that we are engaged in the great movement for the redemption and benefit of our country. The gentleman who is here to-night is your candidate. He has commended himself in a large degree to our support and our confidence by his public utterances, both in letter and speech. The speeches which he has been delivering in his present tour will be among the few specimens of political literature [p]reserved for the admiration of future ages. I do not hesitate to say in your presence and before the whole country, that for purity of sentiment, elevation of thought, integrity of purpose, broad philanthropy, lofty benevolence, and elevated statesmanship, the speeches that Horace Greeley has delivered on his present tour through the West have no equal in the parliamentary history of America, in the politics of our country. [Great applause.] If I had never been for him before I would be for him to-night. [Cheers.] His election signifies peace and reconciliation—signifies love among the nations where hate has prevailed. It signifies purity in every department of the Government. I stood forth once to oppose this movement, but I bowed to it when my party decided to embrace it. To-night I go further. To-night, I embrace it with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my strength, as tending to purification, to a redemption of our whole country, North and South, everywhere. [Loud applause.] This speech is in strict conformity. I propose to introduce to you, my fellow citizens, one of the men who, by his own brain and hands has carved for himself a foremost place, not merely in the history of the country, but in the history of the world. I propose to introduce one who, from the position of labor and toil has placed himself in the front ranks of mankind—Horace Greeley. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Greeley, on being introduced, said:

PEOPLE OF INDIANA: The distinguished gentleman who has just addressed you has pronounced the two watch words of the present canvass. The first is reconciliation, the second is purification. I have spoken heretofore on reconciliation. I propose to speak, to-night, in the interest of purification. Our country has recently encountered and vanquished the peril of disunion. She is to-day confronted with the deadly peril of corruption, the cancer which is eating her vitals, whereof the essence is purchased legislation, bribed public servants, and servile betrayals of the highest trusts. These are the elements. Let me endeavor to illustrate her present peril by simply recounting to you beyond denial and by undeniable facts, which illustrate the history of legislation by Congress with reference to the Union Pacific Railway. I would fix your attention on this as a sample of the means whereby scheming, selfish, avaricious, men contrive to glut their own greed, while they talk of public interest and public beneficence. Ten years ago Congress passed an act chartering the Union Pacific Railway. That act was intended and calculated to secure connection by railway of our Pacific with our Atlantic States. A noble purpose, and one which cannot but be strongly commended, as it was. Certain that private capital would not build a road through 2,000 miles of mountain and desert, Congress resolved to aid that enterprise generously. In the first place the right of way through the public lands was granted, with the right also to take materials from any part of the public domain. Next, a large grant was made in aid of the Pacific Railroad, and bonds of the Government to the extent of over $25,000 per mile were loaned to the company in aid of this project, and the first mortgage on the railroad taken therefor. It was thus provided that the road should be built with public money for the public. After a few years this project, having passed into the hands of capable, grasping men, some of whom were members of Congress, a new step was taken. Congress was induced to authorize a new loan in aid of this project, and an equal amount of the Government aid, that is, to the extent of at least $16,000 per mile, and this new loan was authorized to take precedence of the Government loan. In other words, Congress relinquished our first mortgage on the road and took a second mortgage, authorizing the Company to make a first mortgage of equal amount ahead of ours. Now, then, our security was destroyed by this way, so that our investment was to be of no avail. In a little while a private company was somewhere chartered, entitled the Credit Mobilier of America, and that private company or ring was composed of a lot of active members of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, some of them members of Congress. No list of the stockholders of this Credit Mobilier was ever published, or can be obtained. But these gentlemen proceeded to make contracts virtually with itself. That is to say, the same gentlemen officering the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad contracted with themselves as officers of the Credit Mobilier of America to construct the Union Pacific Railroad at enormous prices, which absorbed both the bonds loaned by the Government and the private loan of the Company. In other words, these gentlemen contracted with themselves to pay themselves twice the fair cost of entirely building and equipping the road, and after building the road with the proceeds of the money loaned by the Government, they proceeded to divide among themselves the other bonds, equal to the amount which Congress had made mortgage on the entire road. By these means twenty or thirty millions of dollars were divided among the parties, and after all that money was so divided and they were called upon to pay, they divided the bonds and built the road with the Government bonds, which were a second mortgage on that Company. Now, you see these same gentlemen who engineered through Congress this project of making the road cost double what it should cost, and making half the cost an appropriate dividend among themselves, these gentlemen now appear before Congress for additional advantage. Congress has thus far reserved to the country such sums as this railroad earned by carrying the mail, and the provisions, &c., for the army of the United States. But this Company said No. They said, we want you to reserve half the money you earn and pay over half the money to us. Consequently, in March, 1871, by an amendment fastened upon an Army Appropriation bill, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to pay over to these companies half the money they earned by carrying the mails and armies, and only reserving half those earnings towards the payment of the interest, semi-monthly, accruing on the bonds. Legislators and corporators corruptly used their legislative power to fasten this corrupt debt upon the people of the United States. [Applause.] Now, then, I stand here, fellow citizens, to say to the Legislature of your country, National and State, needs purification, and that the leading men in our Government, the men who are speakers and members of the Committee on Pacific Railway, and other railways, that these men should be called to justice. [Applause.] We need reconstruction. We need purification, and this is proved by the letters of Oakes Ames, the undenied and the undeniable letters of a member of Congress, corporator, and a large stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, of which he was lately President. These letters incontestibly prove corruption, and corruption in high places. On this day the people of this country are paying some millions per annum out of their hard earnings for interest on these bonds loaned to the Pacific road, paying this money as interest to meet the vast sum divided by these gentlemen among themselves and the dividends of the Credit Mobilier of America. Now, gentlemen, I do not say what individuals have received this money, but I do say by corrupt legislation in the way of individual gains, thirty or forty millions of dollars have been saddled on this country, an unjust and unrighteous debt. [Applause.] We are called upon to pay the interest now every six months, and after thirty years we must pay the principal, and all this because, as I have briefly exposed to you, this could not have been accomplished, could not have been effected, without the connivance and support of men high in authority, and these facts assure you that purification is urgently needed.

Fellow-citizens: Let me say one word for Reconciliation. For years I have pleaded, for years I have implored, that strife and contention should cease. For years I have said, let us have universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. [Great applause.] We have accomplished impartial suffrage. No man contests, no man disputes it. Now give us universal amnesty. We ought to have it. [Great applause.] It is time that alienation should cease. It is time that the bitterness and hatred engendered by the last contest should cease. It is time that the American people, the whole of them should be asked again to assume the rights of power over our common nationality—no autocrats, no aliens, no proscribed,—and then, united once more in taking the vows of allegiance, the honor, the unity, and the prosperity of this great Republic will be assured. [Great Applause.] I plead for reconciliation, perfect and complete. I stand for amnesty; so thorough that no Marshal be left outside of its circle. I desire to see every American recalled to loyalty by being asked to stand equally with us on a common platform of American nationality. (Applause.)

Fellow citizens, we were promised those four years ago in the Republican National platform. It has not been conceded to us. We must take it. We have asked for it long enough. Now the people say we will have it. [Applause.] In several States—in Virginia, in Missouri, in West Virginia, the people have been asked, Will you have every man enfranchised; no man proscribed? and they have always answered "Yes, yes." No proscription; universal amnesty. The whole people will so answer if the question can be fairly presented. I have put the question. I represent the affirmative of that question. I call on the people so to vote that no man shall doubt that the American people demand universal amnesty, and the restoration of every withheld right to every American born or naturalized on our soil. [Applause.]

People of Indiana, I know your generous hearts are with me. I believe that your votes will testify that your hearts are sound and true. I know you cannot be bullied, and I feel that when your verdict shall be rendered, it will thrill the heart of the friends of Reconciliation from one end of the country to the other. [Applause.] I know you, and trust you. Your hearts beat responsive to mine. Make it sure that there shall be no ambiguity in your verdict, and nothing to mar the completeness of your triumph. [Long and deafening applause.]

The crowd then slowly dispersed.

Speeches were also made by Colonel Black, of Illinois, W. C. Kueffner, of Illinois, and W. A. Kinney, of Kentucky.

WISCONSIN.

The Madison Suicide—The Body of Young Mills Found.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 23.—The body of Herbert H. Mills, son of Hon. Simeon Mills, was found yesterday on Lake Monona. He disappeared on the 15th inst., and it was hoped by many that he had gone West, but the finding of his body shows that he probably committed suicide while laboring under partial insanity. Young Mills was engaged to Miss Florence Hastings, daughter of Hon. S. D. Hastings, formerly State Treasurer of Wisconsin. The parties had had some trifling disagreement, such as most love affairs are generally checkered with, and Mills took the matter so seriously to heart that on parting with Miss Hastings he intimated that when next she heard from him, it would be through the newspapers. The full force of this threat was not felt by the young lady; and it was not until Mills had been absent for some days that the painful truth dawned upon the minds of his family and friends. It appears that immediately after the interview above mentioned Mills went directly to the shore of the Lake, procured a boat, proceeded a short distance from the shore, and threw himself into the water. This fact is shown by the watch of the unfortunate suicide, which was found to be stopped only fifteen minutes after he bade Miss Hastings good bye. Young Mills was well known and highly respected by the citizens of Madison, and his sudden and tragic taking off has greatly shocked the entire community.

Machinists and Blacksmiths International Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—At the meeting of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Convention to-day, the Committee on General Good reported in favor or the admission of boiler makers, in favor of the adoption of a form of travelling card proposed in the President's message, suggesting the issue of a proclamation of amnesty to include suspended members of subordinate unions, together with members of disbanded unions, on condition that they pay six months dues in advance; also in favor of making the organization oath bound.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Important Accessions to the Liberal Cause in Pennsylvania.

All About Tom Murphy's Felt Hat Swindle.

Programme of the Re-Election Stumpers.

Enthusiastic Reception of Senator Trumbull at Quincy.

Miscellaneous Political Items from Various Localities.

IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN PENNSYLVANIA—ALL ABOUT TOM MURPHY'S FELT HAT SWINDLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Philadelphia *Press* to-day announces three important accessions to the Liberal cause, as follows: "We are warranted in assuring our readers that our noble war Governor, Andrew J. Curtin, will be able to speak within the next few days, and he will electrify the people by his bugle-call for the regeneration of the political rule of our Commonwealth. Whatever he may say on the Presidency, he will come to the front of battle against those who have usurped Republican authority and prostituted it to speculation and to the personal advancement of unworthy men. Although still prostrated by painful illness, and forbidden by his physicians to either read or write, he cannot be silent when his silence is insolently claimed as an approval of the corruption that has poisoned almost every channel of power in our State. With him in the good work will be Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union, who was twice a Representative, three years a Senator, chosen without opposing votes, three years honored by a Republican Legislature with control of the Treasury, when integrity was a requisite for the common weal; and cordially supporting Curtin and Slifer in this grand assault upon the ring rule of our State, is Hon. Titian J. Coffey, who has but recently returned from Europe. He was the ablest of representative Senators in the early days and honored achievements of the party, and Assistant Attorney General of the United States under Mr. Lincoln.

The *Herald's* Long Branch correspondent, having complained, last week, that Grant was a constant visitor there, at Tom Murphy's cottage, the *World* takes occasion to re-tell how Murphy perpetrated a shoddy hat swindle on the Government, amounting to $112,000, in one contract, and how General Dix bossed the job of whitewashing Murphy when this matter was forced to an investigation. The hats were made chiefly of gum and refuse felt, and were pronounced by the Quartermaster General's Department to be the poorest made material ever sent to the army. When the investigation began, Murphy approached Marshal Murray, who was in possession of all the testimony, and Murray says, in a state of the greatest grief, with tears running down his cheeks, begged Murray to save him; that he (Murphy) acknowledged all that was charged against him to be true; that he pleaded for mercy more on account of his wife and children than on his own account, and that he offered the Marshall $100,000 to withdraw the case. Murray, out of respect and sympathy for Murphy's family, showed an inclination to stay the proceedings, but informed him that he could not take any money, and suggested to Murphy, who seemed to be in great distress, that he could save himself by seeing the witnesses and getting them out of the way; that Murphy was exceedingly grateful for this hint, and acted on it promptly. Dix's commission, of course, shutting its virtuous eyes. Thus Grant's inseparable croney, Tom Murphy, got away with $112,000 of the public money. Afterwards Murphy was a colleague with General Dix in the Andy Johnson arm and arm convention at Philadelphia, and, since that time they have clasped hands on all occasions. Through efforts of the Murphy-Tweed ring Dix was nominated for Governor, and is receiving his support for that office with additional help from Tweed.

The *Tribune* gives Dix this additional shot: "When in March last fate overtook the Erie ring, General John A. Dix was made President and retained the position less than four months. One voucher of General Dix, duly audited on the books of Erie, shows that he pocketed at one time $5,000 for his services. If this payment was his salary as President of the road, it was at about $60,000 a year. Does he think the acceptance of such an unheard-of salary a proper method of relieving an embarrassed railway just rescued from ring management?"

Senator James O'Brien has finally thrown off the O'Conor disguise, and come out openly for Grant. He will be followed by a few hundred of his immediate clan, if the Custom House will come down promptly and handsomely.

THE RE-ELECTION STUMPERS AND THEIR PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—General Williams, as soon as he hears the news from the Oregon Senatorial election, will for the third time enter the canvass to speak in favor of re-electing the present Administration. His appointments thus far made are as follows: Pittsburgh, Sept. 28; Meadville, Pa., Sept. 30; Marietta, O., Oct. 2; Athens, Oct. 3; McConnelsville, O., Oct. 4, and Zanesville, Oct. 5. From Ohio he will go into New York, and remain till the Presidential election. The Cabinet officers then upon the stump will be a majority, namely: Secretary Boutwell, Delano, whose health is improving, Postmaster General Creswell, and Attorney General Williams, and also the candidate for Vice President. In the meantime fault is found with Secretary Belknap, who is an excellent speaker, because he stays in Washington and attends to the duties of his Department. Assistant Postmaster General Terrell leaves for his home in Indiana to-morrow, to enter on the campaign in that State, where he will remain till after the election.

The Radical Committee to-day sent 26 large mail-bags full of documents, to Pennsylvania, for distribution. They also sent large quantities to Maryland and Ohio. Circular 18, of the ready-made editorial company attached to the Administration Committee, was issued. It contains a number of editorials to be used in the loyal country papers, many of which are abusive of General Schurz.

The Civil Service regulations were lost sight of in the War Department to-day, when an agent of the Administration Committee put in an appearance with a voluntary subscription list, which was handed each clerk for signatures, the money to be collected the last of the month, with the gentle request, "Do not put down more than 3 per cent of your annual salary. It is altogether voluntary, you know." The clerks complain of the assessment, but they are told it is for the benefit of their party, to pay for documents, &c.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF SENATOR TRUMBULL, AT QUINCY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—The grandest demonstration of a political nature that has transpired in Quincy since the days of Douglas, was the reception of Lyman Trumbull, to-night. When the train from Springfield arrived, a monster torch-light procession of Greeley men, headed by bands and a Committee of Reception, was in waiting, and when the distinguished visitor alighted, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm followed. A vast throng of people crowded round the Liberal champion, and he was with difficulty escorted to the carriage in waiting. From the depot to the Quincy House the scene was one continuous ovation, and at the hotel the throng was augmented by a crowd in waiting. When the procession halted, a simultaneous shout went up from all present for Trumbull. In response, he appeared and spoke briefly of the scene before him and of the encouraging prospect elsewhere, and thanking the citizens of Quincy for their generous welcome, retired. To-morrow occurs the first real Liberal demonstration of the campaign, when Trumbull, Koerner, and Robinson speak. To-morrow night the demonstration will eclipse anything ever seen here.

GOVERNOR CURTIN ACCEPTS THE LIBERAL NOMINATION FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, accepting the nomination of the Liberal Republicans for the Constitutional Convention, in which he says that Buckalew's election seems to be demanded by every consideration of individual manhood, and of fidelity and honor to the advancement of the State. "Actuated solely by a sense of duty to a people whose devotion in times past furnished the most grateful memories of my life, I shall vote in October for honest government in our Commonwealth, and meet the Presidential issue when it comes before the people in accordance with my long settled convictions. I cannot consent to sacrifice the great contest for Constitutional, Legislative, and Administrative Reform, because a Presidential election is pending. To yield the question would give fresh victories to misrule, and make the effort for just fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—An immense mass meeting was held here to-day, and was addressed by Senator Buckalew, Governor Banks, Hendricks B. Wright, Dr. Kalvus, and Mr. Fuller of Chicago. General Banks' speech was exceedingly able and bitter. All the indications are favorable for Buckalew throughout the State, and this district will give twice the usual majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, Iowa, Sept. 23.—We had a joint discussion here Saturday evening, Sept. 21, between Hon. John P. Irish, Democratic-Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, and Hon. James Wilson, Radical candidate, assisted by the notorious Harry O. Henderson, ex-preacher of Marshalltown. A worse used-up man than Wilson we have not seen for some time. By his puny attempts at speech-making he is losing ground wherever he goes, while Mr. Irish, by his convincing argument and pleasing gentlemanly address, wins hosts of friends from the Republican ranks. You may tell the Radicals away back in the valley of dried bones and whited sepulchre, that we are gathering together the harps, the trumpets, and the violins, for a great rejoicing next November.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—Hon. J. C. Allen is advertised to address a Liberal meeting in this city on Friday, the 4th of October.

NEW YORK.

Forrester, the Alleged Murderer of Nathan, Discharged.

The Authorities Utterly Fail to Fix the Crime Upon Him.

The City Banks and Their Legal-Tender Reserves.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORRESTER DISCHARGED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The attempt to try Forrester for the murder of Nathan suddenly reached a lame and impotent conclusion to-day, notwithstanding the morning papers had a new revelation about an early riser seeing a wild-looking man with a bloody shirt running through a park on the morning after the tragedy. The breakdown to-day was very unexpected, and the more surprising since both the Prosecutor and Judge continue to announce their belief in Forrester's guilt. Prosecutor Garvin said in opening the proceedings to-day: "I am constrained to admit that, although I am morally certain this murder was committed by the prisoner, we have thus far failed to bring against him any legal, tangible proof. Since the commission of the murder, such a long time has elapsed that it has become almost a matter of impossibility to bring together sufficient evidence to make a clear case against Forrester. More testimony against the prisoner may be procurable in the future, and in that event he can be brought here from the Illinois State Prison. Forrester's counsel said: "The prisoner has at all times been fully prepared to establish, beyond a doubt, that at the time of the murder he was in another city, notwithstanding the evidence given by a lady witness at this very session who testified that she saw the prisoner on the night of the murder, and so particularly described the color and tints of his eyes. I do not deny that my client is a criminal. He has committed many crimes, but not one-third the number attributed to him by the newspapers. Forrester's emphatic denial of the awful crime has been sustained, as we have been confident it would." Judge Dowling said: "I have my opinion as to who committed this murder, and also feel morally certain that it was Forrester, but as the proofs against him would not stand the test of a rigid cross-examination, the end sought for would not be attained. I will dismiss the complaint against the prisoner, and order him to be committed to the City Prison to await the action of the Illinois authorities." Forrester shook hands with his counsel, and looked decidedly relieved. A requisition has arrived from Illinois, where he will be taken at once to serve his unexpired term of fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

Judge Leonard has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable next Friday, for Forrester, on the ground that he is now held illegally, having been discharged from arrest in the Nathan murder case.

THE RESERVES OF THE CITY BANKS.

Speaking of the fact that the reserves of the New York City banks are now below the legal reserve, the *Herald* says: "This is the second time in their history that the legal line has been encroached upon, the other having been during the crisis of last October, pending the panic following the fire at Chicago. It is true the deficit is not large, but the fact that there is a deficit at all is something that a well-regulated financial mind would have been shocked at a few years, or even a year, ago. But, a precedent having been made last October, when the enormous expansion of the banks rendered them readily susceptible to the dangers of a panic, and the impairment of the legal reserve on that occasion having been allowed to pass without rebuke from the Secretary of the Treasury, the banks glided into a similar condition Saturday, without exciting so much sensation in Wall street as would be made by the playing of a band-organ before the door of the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS.

The week opened with a prospect of a quiet condition of affairs in Wall street, and this was realized in every department except the Stock Exchange, where the Erie corner was renewed with vigor. Drew called in his Erie loaned on the street, which resulted in the difference between cash and regular stock, being increased from ½ per cent at the opening to 3½ per cent before 2 o'clock. The great difference between cash and regular Erie during the day and a tendency to further liquidate the outstanding short interest. This Erie corner was the great topic in stock circles, and interfered with business generally on the Stock Exchange. Outside of Erie, there was a slight decline in prices. The market at the final close was quiet and steady at a recovery of about ½ per cent from the lowest figures of the day, Erie was an exception, late dealings being at 53 to 53½. The two extremes of Erie, to-day, were 50½ and 54½ cash, while regular stock ranged from 50½ to 53¾. The transactions in Erie were large, 15,000 shares being bought in under the rule.

MONEY

easy, and without any new excitement. Early loans on call were at 7 per cent, but afterwards there was a gradual decline, and closing business was at 3 to 4.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

strong and decidedly higher. The leading bankers advanced the rates to 107½ for sixty day bills, and 109½ for sight. Some of the bankers were free buyers of bills very close on to asking rates.

GOLD

weak and lower in the morning, and declined to 113½, but afterwards became firm, and advanced to 114½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong and higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99½@100; Union Pacific firsts, 87½@87¾; land grants, 79@79½; incomes, 79@80.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was a fair demand for flour, chiefly for home trade, and mainly confined to low extras and family brands. The former are very scarce and wanted. At the close the market was weaker for most grades under $9, with a moderate business doing. Family grades steady. In wheat winter is firm, spring is more plenty and tame, especially common. The market closed heavy for common and ordinary spring, but strong for winter. The demand was chiefly for export. Choice white very scarce.

PROVISIONS.

Pork steady, the demand being chiefly for job lots. For future delivery, a sale of 250 brls mess, seller October, was made at $14, and 250 brls do, same month, at $14.06¼. Cut meats steady, [illegible] quiet. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard weaker and in limited demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

A FATAL FAMILY FEUD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Joseph Burnett was last evening stabbed in the breast and almost instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Timothy Landers, with whom he had a quarrel about some money matters. Landers was arrested.

A NAVAL ACCIDENT.

A torpedo boat, which was launched at the navy yard three weeks ago, suddenly sank on Friday, after the officers had been making experiments. Three mechanics were on board at the time when she sank, and after two hours' work the boat was raised, and the men were found alive, the compressed air with which the vessel is supplied not being exhausted. Naval Constructor Delano has condemned the vessel.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting of the Spring Street Federal Council of Internationals, yesterday, it was announced that the Internationals of Europe are to hold another Universal Congress, as the one recently held at The Hague, has caused great dissatisfaction among the members.

THE COACH DRIVERS.

The Coach-drivers' Association demand higher wages, and prepared last evening to strike if their terms are not conceded.

THE PIE-BAKERS,

of the city, have formed a company with a working capital of $200,000.

FRENCH CELEBRATION.

Last night the French citizens celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the proclamation of a republic in France by a banquet and numerous speeches. Resolutions indorsing President Grant were passed.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

The wife of Moses Cranston, near New Brighton, Staten Island, fired three shots at two burglars in her house on Saturday, at midnight, but they got off with a considerable amount of silver.

MARINE.

Arrived—the steamer Sarpedon, from Shanghai, via Suez Canal.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

Paul Hall was arrested and examined before Judge Shandley yesterday, on a charge of keeping a large garden open on Sundays, selling lager beer, and keeping a band of music performing. His arrest was caused by the complaint of a Methodist Church contiguous to the garden. His trial was adjourned to the 4th of Oct., and will be made a test case.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

A steam canal-boat arrived here yesterday from Buffalo with a full freight, via the Erie Canal, in five days' less time than by the usual horse locomotion. This is the first steam canal boat that has thus far made a full trip.

FARRELL'S CASE.

Judge Leonard to-day granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for Thos. Farrell, against whom the Coroner's jury found verdict of homicide in having caused the death of two lunatics on Blackwell's Island.

THE WESTFIELD VICTIMS.

A motion was made this morning in the City Court to set aside the verdict of the jury in the cases of the widows who lost their husbands by the Westfield explosion. Decision reserved.

NO BLAME ATTACHED, ETC.

Treasury officers from Washington acquit the Sub-Treasurer of any blame in regard to Johnson's defalcation. They say Johnson did not abstract the stamps, but appropriated money realized from their sale. The brokers with whom he did business have made a clean breast of it.

CITY POLITICS.

A call has been issued to those favorable to the reform movement in this city, to be present at a general conference to be held on Wednesday.

TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of Railroad Ticket Agents held another session this forenoon. A Committee of seven was appointed to draft a new constitution and by-laws for the organization.

All the Norwegian and Swedish ships in the harbor to-day had their flags displayed at half mast, in consequence of the official notice of the death of King Charles. Appropriate services were held in the Swedish and Norwegian Churches.

MUSICAL.

To-night the first concert of Rubenstein, the Russian pianist, was given. Steinway Hall was crowded, and the reception was enthusiastic. Selections from Handel, Mozart, and Bethoven, and from his own compositions, were rendered by Rubenstein in a manner which elicited the hearty applause of the audience. M'lles Liebhart and Ormeny, soprano and contralto, and Henry Wieniawski, violinist, are other members of the concert troupe. All were handsomely welcomed.

Fire in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in some frame houses on the corner of Centre and Tenth streets, and before it could be arrested destroyed property to the amount of $8,000. The property was owned by C. Watkins. It was insured in the Ætna for $2,800; Illinois and Arkansas Home for $5,000. Cloudy indications of rain.

—There has been considerable trouble of late at the trestle-work at the west end of the Missouri River Bridge, at Omaha, caused by the settling and sliding of the new embankment. Passengers were obliged to cross on foot on Sunday and yesterday. A large force of workmen is engaged in repairing the damage. Cars will probably cross to-day.

MARRIED.

GITTINS—DUNHAM—On Sunday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, Mr. William F. Gittins and Miss Helen F. A. Dunham, only daughter of William C. and C. M. Dunham, of this city.

DIED.

BURDICK—In this city, Oct. 23, suddenly, Otis Burdick.

Funeral from his late residence, 57 Blue Island-av., Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

SAMMONS—At Antioch, Lake County, Ill., on the 23d inst., Mrs. Sarah Sammons, aged 77 years and 10 months.

Remains will be taken to Rose Hill, Tuesday, 24th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter Taylor, Esq., 177 South Peoria-st. Funeral services at Rose Hill, Wednesday, 25th. Trains leave Kinzie-st. depot at 1:30 p. m. Friends invited.

Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

OLSON—In Lake View, Sept. 23, Elias Olson, Superintendent Graceland Cemetery, aged 51 years.

Funeral from the residence, opposite Graceland Cemetery entrance, Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 3:30 p. m. Friends of the deceased are kindly invited.

PREDMORE—In this city, at his residence, corner Thirty-first and Burnside-sts., Joseph Predmore, in the 44th year of his life.

RODBERTUS—In this city, of cholera infantum, on the 23d inst., Caroline, infant daughter of Julius and Margaret Rodbertus, aged 7 weeks and 2 days.

Funeral to-day from the residence, No. 73 East Polk-st., at 1 o'clock.

KEARNS—Sept. 23, Patrick Kearns, aged 60 years. Funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, John Comiskey, No. 142 Lytle-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

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Cutlery, Spoons, Lamps and Fixtures, Etc., Etc.

Country Merchants will find the Best Complete Stock in Original Packages and otherwise in this City, at Prices that Defy Competition, at

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Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

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This new, commodious, and elegantly furnished house, with its beautiful suites of rooms, baths, closets, etc., will open on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, 1872. All rooms and halls are heated by steam. Ladies and gents' ordinary, parlors, reading and writing rooms on main floor. The house, in all its appointments, is strictly first-class. One square distant from Northwestern and Cincinnati Depots, and convenient to all depots.

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GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE Auction Sale

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WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Of 238 Choice Residence and Business Lots,

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By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

The lots to be sold are far more desirable than any we have yet offered at auction in this charming and rapidly improving place. They are high and dry, and located on prominent avenues, such as Tracey, Grove, Grand, and Junction, and are but two squares from the Main or Junction Depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and the C. P. & St. L. R. R., and C., C. & C. I. R. R. Situated in the vicinity of fine residences, schools, churches and other improvements, they present excellent advantages to those seeking sites for beautiful suburban homes.

The facilities for reaching the property are unsurpassed. Twenty-four trains daily. Commutation fares less that 10 cents.

Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished.

Let all interested in securing pleasant suburban homes, at moderate figures, be sure and attend this sale.

A free train will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at 10 a. m., Saturday, Sept. 28, and return after sale.

A free lunch will be served on the grounds.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale, and balance of the first payment within 30 days.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, and balance in one and two years with 8 per cent interest.

Further information and plats of the property can be had at our office. C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, Office No. 198 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE,

BY

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188 West Madison-st.

200 lots in Holstein, cheap and on easy terms.

Central Park property, by the acre or lot.

Choice residence property, improved and unimproved.

Also, some splendid improved property to exchange for acre property.

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For Banking, Real Estate, Insurance, Commission, Law, &c., near the Board of Trade, at 90 LA SALLE-ST., opposite the old Court House. A nice, high basement suite, well adapted for an Insurance Company or General Agency. Possession immediately.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

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Fine Stores, Offices, and Basements in marble front building on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Possession immediately. Store 481 State-st., under Continental Hotel. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st., opposite Old Court House.

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The Armour Building, corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st., fronting the present and the proposed Great Central Union Depot. Apply to ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

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Building on southwest corner Lake and State-sts., to be completed in November.

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The Pi-Utes--Aboriginal Thrift--Indian Food--Bravery in Battle.

Spirits and Witches--Councils and Speeches--Squaws and Children.

Warlike Ceremonies--A Wild Review--The Washoes--Religion.

Virtue of the Women and Temperance of the Men--A Good Time Expected--Hopeful Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRUCKEE MEADOWS, Nevada, Aug. 30.

In the State of Nevada there are two tribes of Indians living, both of which are worthy of a passing notice. These Indians are the Washoes and the Pi-Utes. Their manners and customs are singular and interesting, though hardly to be considered as models worthy of imitation.

THE PI-UTES

are rapidly becoming civilized, and I know of no Indians who have so readily adopted the ways of the whites, or who seem so anxious to better their condition, as we understand it. They have an unquestioning faith in the superiority of the white people, and have mixed with them so freely that [illegible] their Indian blood, and would pass for first-class white bummers almost anywhere. Some of them work well, and, as wood-sawers and general doers of odd jobs, are quite a success. The women, too, have proved themselves to be good washer-women and laundresses, and have, in certain instances, shown a thrift which is worthy of all commendation. When an Indian becomes civilized, he ceases to be of much interest; and it is only in their wild or savage aspect that I propose to consider them in this paper. Indian Jim, working in the kitchen, is not an entertaining subject; but Indian Jim in his war-paint, feathers, fringed leggings, and hunting-shirt, or wamus, with his rifle, or bow and arrows, appears romantic if he is unsavory, and, if we do not respect him, we sometimes have very good reason to fear him.

There are two reservations for the Pi-Ute Indians,—one being near Pyramid Lake and the Truckee River; the other near Walker River and Walker Lake. The rivers here mentioned contain a great many salmon-trout, and these fish are one of the main stays of the Indians for subsistence. I believe the nations have done something in the way of farming, but not much. The women, in the proper season, gather immense quantities of grass seeds, which are stored away in baskets made by them, which are water-tight, and show great skill and ingenuity.

LARGE BLACK CRICKETS AND GRASSHOPPERS

are considered great dainties, and are eaten by them with a peculiar relish, after they have been scorched over the fire. These black crickets, or beetles, absolutely swarm at times amid the bunches of sage-brush; and here the Pi Ute, or, as he is sometimes called, the "Digger," or "Root Digger," absolutely revels in delight! The women have a peculiar liking for the tu-les, or water-flags, and eat them with great gusto. These tu-les are sweet, though pithy, and I believe the roots of the flags are also sometimes eaten by them. The Indian name for trout is "Ocki," and for the tu-le it is "Toy."

THE PI-UTES ARE NOT COWARDS,

and the battle which they fought against the whites in 1860, near the Truckee River, is spoken even now with dread. In this action, Young Win-ne-muck-a, a Chief, moved about like the Genius of Destruction, and incited his braves to deeds of daring and cruelty. The leader of the whites, Major Ormsby, was killed, as were several other worthy citizens, and our people were utterly routed and driven in confusion off the field. It took a considerable military force to put the savages down afterward.

THE INDIANS ARE VERY SUPERSTITIOUS,

and some of their proceedings are of the most puerile description. They are firm believers in witchcraft, and would have made excellent citizens in this respect had they lived in Salem, Mass., in the days of Cotton Mather. Their doctors, or medicine-men, depend, in great part, upon their knowledge of sorcery to effect their cures, and it requires considerable fortitude to become an Indian doctor, inasmuch as he who loses a patient forfeits his life. When one of their number falls sick, the Indians gather about and dance near the patient during the whole night, singing, in the meantime, a weird, monotonous kind of song, and beating on poles and sticks with all their might. They fancy they see the disembodied spirit, and that they can see lights on the water—

> About, about in reel and rout,
> The death fires dance at night;
> The water, like a witch's oils,
> Burns green, and blue, and white.

About daybreak, they become almost frantic in their gestures and movements, and chase the witch far off on the plain, or into the mountains. They claim that the patient is bewitched, and that they can hear the voices of the witches on the night-breeze, and can see them,—

> So withered and so wild in their attire,
> That look not like the inhabitants o' the earth,
> And yet are on it.

One Pi-Ute doctor said that, when he died, if the Indians would cut him to pieces the pieces would unite again immediately, and he would ascend into the heavens in a cloud of smoke. This was too much for Indian curiosity to stand, and a bystander despatched the doctor with a blow of his knife. The body was then cut to pieces, but, much to the disgust of all present, the remains of the poor wretch refused to move, and were left on the ground as food for the wolves.

It is a mistake to believe that their Chiefs, as such, have much power over the members of the tribe. If their war expeditions are of considerable importance, their Chief leads; but, in making war or preparing for any enterprise of moment, the darling wish of the Indian heart is to

MEET, AND SMOKE, AND SPEAK IN COUNCIL.

It is here that the leaders are most at home, and it is here that they make their greatest efforts to impress their superiority upon the other members of the tribe. In these counsels, everything is carried on with the greatest decorum, and no speaker of any nation is more careful of his oratory. Their gestures are sometimes the most graceful and majestic that can be imagined, and send a thrill through the nerves of all bystanders, even though they cannot understand the language used. They have a war and a peace Chief, whose power is very limited, and several sub-Chiefs, who occupy about the relative position of a country Justice of the Peace in civilized communities. The laws of property are well understood by them, and he who owns several ponies is considered a person of no mean importance, and is respected accordingly.

LABOR DEVOLVES UPON THE SQUAWS,

and in summer-time they are engaged in gathering grass-seeds, pine-nuts, etc., which are kept for winter-use. In fact, they do all the drudgery of the camp, and, while travelling, carry the loads. An Indian who has any pretension to being a leading man has, as a general thing, two or three wives, who roam about in the most abject and miserable condition. The children are left to get along as best they can, and may frequently be seen, in the most inclement winter-weather, with little or no clothing upon their bodies. They are left to grow up or die, as chance may have it, and must look out for themselves. As a consequence of this, there is but little family-affection, and not much respect is paid to the seniors by the younger members of the tribe.

AS TO CLEANLINESS

among the Pi-Utes, it does not exist. Filth, morning, noon, and night, is always to be found. They are so repulsive that civilized people, as a general thing, keep a respectable distance from them. Their lodges are poorly constructed, and, when a locality becomes so filthy as to be no longer endurable, the lodge-poles are pulled up and the band moves off to some new and clean place. So it is from year to year, always moving, always care-worn, and always, when outside of the reservations, in dread of the white soldiers.

Some time ago, when

GENERAL HALLECK

was in command on the Pacific Coast, there was a large number of Pi-Ute Indian prisoners, who had been captured in the northern part of the State, sent to Fort Churchill, Nevada, which is twenty-eight miles from Virginia City. They were large and small, men, women, and children; and numbered one hundred and twenty-one. They lived outside of the reservations, and had been fighting the whites for a long time. Shortly after their arrival, some of the Indians from the reservations visited the fort, and, learning that the General intended to visit that place, they determined to give him a fine reception. The Indian prisoners were encamped on the banks of Carson River, a short distance below the fort, where a small guard was kept over them. A night or two before the arrival of the General, the reservation Indians commenced coming in, having been notified to do so by the runners, and bivouacked above the fort, among the willow bushes which line the banks of the river. When all the warriors who could come were in from the two reservations, they numbered about two hundred, and were all well mounted. Their families did not come in, as the distance was considerable, and they thought the women and children could be better employed in gathering seeds than in witnessing councils and warlike ceremonies. Still, there were some few families scattered about here and there.

In the morning, the General, accompanied by some officers of his staff and Colonel Brackett, commanding the District of Nevada, first visited the prisoners, who presented a wild and motley appearance. Some of these prisoners, when captured, were nearly starved to death; but kindness and Government rations, with a plentiful supply of crickets, ground moles, rats and mice, had filled them up again, and they were now stout and hearty. They looked upon the General with considerable curiosity, and he returned the look with interest.

From the camp of the prisoners the officers passed above the fort, where

YOUNG WIN-NE-MUCK-A AND BIG GEORGE

awaited their arrival, surrounded by warriors. They were a grim collection, and all wished to shake hands with General Halleck. After this ceremony was over, the General wished to see some of their warlike exercises. The Indians retired a short distance, and, having mounted their horses, commenced moving off in front of him. Young Win-ne-muck-a, with his war-drum, was in front, mounted on a fine pony without a saddle, and with only a rope-bridle; he was bare-headed, partly naked, and his large black hair swept in the breeze. The Indians followed in wild, irregular order, chanting their war-songs, and keeping time to the dull thumping of the war-drum. Many of these Indians were well dressed, and a decided partiality for tall hats and red shirts was perceptible among them. Still, their costumes varied from the buckskin shirt and moccasins of the wild tribes to the common clothing of white men; but all of them were profusely ornamented with beads and feathers, and nearly every one had a bright-colored blanket. A more weird and magnificent display of savage-life was never seen within the limits of the State of Nevada. After marching past several times, in all their warlike pomp, mingling their horrid war-cries with their war-songs, they suddenly halted in front of the General, and commenced making speeches. The interpreter was Richard Washington, a Pi-Ute Indian who had been educated in the Eastern States, and consequently spoke both languages perfectly. Win-ne-muck-a's speech was one of considerable power, and gave great satisfaction to both parties. When he had finished, Big George spoke; and then the General left them. The Indians were very much pleased with his visit, and, when he left, he directed a supply of rations to be issued to them, which gladdened their hearts. A few days after this, Win-ne-muck-a's band left for the Truckee Reservation, taking with them all of the Indian prisoners who had been brought in, and who willingly accompanied them to a land which they believed was full of game, where hunger was unknown.

In early times, the Pi Utes had a terrible war

WITH THE WASHOES,

and, after defeating them, carried off all of their best-looking women and their horses. For years, the Washoes were kept in subjection, and it was only after the whites settled in the country that they were again enabled to own horses and arms, and keep their women for themselves. The Washoes seem to be an utterly heart-broken race of beings, and it is difficult to conceive of any lower depth which a human being can be reduced to than being the slave or vassal of a Pi Ute. They ruled over the Washoes with an iron rod. The latter had nothing they could call their own, and, when they had gathered a winter's supply of grass seeds, roots, and pine-nuts, along came their inexorable task-masters, and carried off everything. Lodges, women, baskets, horses, food of every kind and description, were appropriated by them, and the starving Washoes were turned out among the bleak hills with no more subsistence than the wolves themselves! No lot in life could be as utterly hopeless as that of these poor people. They diminished in numbers, as may well be supposed, and now there is but a miserable remnant of what was once a flourishing tribe. These Indians live near Washoe City, and are careful to keep near the whites, as they still have a perfect horror of their old enemies.

I once heard General Halleck call attention to the fact that it was almost

IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL THE DIFFERENCE

between a party of Pi Utes and a party of Chinese, if they were talking, and in a place where they could not be seen. In other words, the Pi-Utes and Chinese talk very much alike, so far as their accent is concerned, and it is difficult for a person unacquainted with either language to tell the difference. I have also heard it said that many Japanese words are the same as those used by the Indians on the northwest coast of America.

It is doubtful whether these Indians

HAVE ANY RELIGIOUS BELIEF

of any kind. An Indian's religion, at best, is a miserable affair, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the Pi-Utes are destitute of any. As has been shown, they are firm believers in witches and spirits, and that is about all they know. In Texas, I heard a Lipan Indian remark that the "White-man's God might be a richer God than the God of the Lipan Indians, but he was no better." So it is with all of the aborigines; they worship a stone, a bunch of bear-grass, or a mountain. It is all one to them; they know nothing and care nothing for religious ideas, as we understand them. They have no religious edifices; have no preachers to exhort for them; know nothing and care nothing about the future state, except as a land where good hunting abounds, or, as they term it, "The Happy Hunting Grounds Hereafter."

TEMPERANCE AND CHASTITY.

As a tribe, these Indians are singularly free from the vice of intemperance. Most Indians take to intoxicating liquors with a love which is only given up at death, but these do not like liquor, and it is difficult to get them to take it. Their women are virtuous, and unchastity is punished with death. This may appear strange among a people who seem to be so utterly degraded, but still it is true. The poor women lead a sad and unhappy life, and one which, to a civilized being, seems utterly hopeless; but, among all the sins committed by them, that of unchastity is not numbered. Gambling is a besetting sin of the Indian men, and they risk all they have—ponies, horses, bows, arrows, and whatever else they own—on a game called

"PI-UTE POKER."

In this game, five cards are dealt to each man, and one pile is left in the centre. The one nearest the dealer picks up a card, and, if necessary, discards one, and he who can first get three pairs takes the stakes. It is an exciting game as played by them, and they seem passionately fond of it.

Last year, one of their prophets gave out that a spirit was coming into the mountains and on the plains of Nevada with

EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR THE HAPPINESS

of the Indians: Rich dresses for the warriors and young bucks; ample stores of all kinds of palatable food for the old and young; game so abundant that there would be little or no trouble about taking it; bright springs would burst out on the side of the mountains, and in all of the sage-covered plains; new lodges of buffalo-skin would be provided for each household, and, in fact, everything would be lovely in the extreme. All Indians were enjoined to remove as speedily as possible to the Walker River Reservation, where they would witness the glorious consummation of all these acts. As a consequence, the red men left their wick-e-ups on the side of Mount Davidson, deserted the wood-piles of Virginia City, scorned their fish-wiers on the Truckee, and swarmed on the reservation. A grand dance took place, where all was jubilation and excitement, and then there came days of painful waiting and watching. No spirit made its appearance; No new dresses were forthcoming; food, instead of increasing, decreased rapidly; there was no game; and the vaunted springs and pleasant water-courses did not burst forth and meander through the valleys. All was the usual desolation and dreariness. Men returned sadly to their old haunts, taking with them their starving women and children, broken in spirit, and appearing like people who had abandoned hope. Soon, however, they were cheered with good food and kind words, and these poor wanderers of the desert forgot their cares and misfortunes. I do not know what became of the false prophet; perhaps he is still living, preparing other spells for his people, and no doubt soundly berating the good-for-nothing witch who destroyed all these glorious blessings for the Pi-Utes!

After all that has been said about these Indians, it may seem strange for me to say that I believe they

WILL BECOME CIVILIZED,

and the whole nation blended with the whites, before the lapse of many years. Their condition has been so materially benefited since the country has been settled by the whites, that the most stupid among them does not fail to see and admit it. Some of the most able among them are anxious to get farms and cattle, and live after the manner of their white neighbors. They do not wish to fight. Their minds are taken up with the problem of how they can increase the number of their horses, and, if possible, eventually obtain possession of a quartz-mill. Maybe some future statesman of Nevada will boast of his Pi-Ute blood, much in the same manner that Virginia politicians and Virginia gentlemen of our day boast of having the blood of Pocahontas in their veins. Who can tell? I have no idea that old Powhattan had half the sense that young Winnemucka has, or that he was half as good a warrior. And this must be said of young Winnemucka, that he has the finest manners of any aboriginal in Nevada. He is a natural gentleman, and a natural leader of men. There is nothing coarse or vulgar about him, and he moves about among white people with as much dignity and grace as the best of them.

ALGEBRA.

The Administration Candidate for Congress in the Seventh Illinois District.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Ottawa *Republican*, the Grantite organ for LaSalle County, having raised an issue of veracity against your correspondent, based upon his statement of Mr. Franklin Corwin's action as Supervisor in 1863, whereby the families of volunteers were placed on a common footing with paupers, it becomes necessary to confront said Corwin and his organ with the documentary proof. But first let me call attention to the fact that this is simply the Ottawa *Republican's* denial, and does not purport to be authorized by Mr. Corwin; consequently, I do not charge that gentleman with falsehood, and should deem said denial unworthy of notice, were it not that the *Republican* is considered by many to be Mr. Corwin's special organ. Neither does its smooth story of Mr. Corwin's sons' enlistment, wherein all facts reflecting upon the father's conduct are studiously suppressed, purport to be given by authority; and I will therefore let that pass, merely reaffirming that the statement as published in THE TRIBUNE of the 14th inst. is substantially correct. Then, again, the *Republican* attempts to hatch a falsehood when it creates the impression that Judge Parks made an allusion, in his LaSalle speech, to Mr. Corwin's record as discussed in this article. On the contrary, he complimented that gentleman more highly than we who know him best believe circumstances warrant. Judge Parks has plenty of better material to draw from, and is using it in a manner that will mete out all the punishment he cares to inflict upon his opponent next November. But to the record:

Feb. 13, 1863, page 336 of Journal of LaSalle County Board of Supervisors, will be found the report of a Military Committee, consisting of the Hon. Franklin Corwin and three other Supervisors,—one other being Elmer Baldwin, of Farm Ridge, now the Grantite candidate for the State Senate, running against Edward C. Hegeler, of LaSalle, Liberal candidate. I quote from the Military Committee's report:

> Your Committee feel the importance of keeping the expenditures within the means provided, and for that purpose, would recommend that relief to families hereafter shall in no case exceed the following rates: To a grown person dependent upon a volunteer for support, 50 cents a week; and for each child under 14 years of age, 25 cents a week. And your Committee would suggest that, so long as the County furnishes support to their families, the necessity of sending home money will not be so urgent, and will be neglected by the volunteers; and, for this reason, we would recommend that no relief be granted to the families of volunteers by the county after the 1st day of next April, except in cases of sickness, or absolute distress.

The report containing the foregoing recommendation was signed by F. Corwin and the other three members of this Military Committee. Had the Union soldiers from LaSalle County then known that the loved ones at home could thereafter hope for no assistance until their needs had reached the dire extremity of gaunt sickness, or absolute hunger; that their little ones must actually cry for bread before it should be forthcoming, methinks their slumbers on the tented field would have been disturbed with dreams of wrath against the man whose eloquent appeals to their patriotism, and profuse promises to care for the helpless ones at home, induced them to shoulder the musket in defence of their country's flag.

But the record is not yet complete. Following, and in pursuance of the recommendations of this report, the Chairman of said Military Committee introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

> *Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of LaSalle County*, That hereafter the Supervisors of the several towns shall grant no assistance to the families of volunteers, except as are in absolute need of assistance, and have no relations legally chargeable with their support, able to assist them; and in no case shall the relief granted exceed the following rates, to-wit: To a grown person dependent upon a volunteer for support, 50 cents a week; and for each child under 14 years of age 25 cents per week; *and that, after the 1st day of April next, the Supervisors shall grant no assistance except in cases of absolute distress, and on the recommendation of the* OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

Franklin Corwin advocated and voted for the adoption of this resolution, which cut an allowance of $1 a week to grown persons, and 50 cents a week to children under 14 years of age, down just one-half, and then doled this scanty pittance out only to such as could so far humble their pride as to appear before the Overseer of the Poor as beggars and paupers. Oh! generous and patriotic Corwin! what a debt of gratitude (?) the Union soldiers owe you. Let them reflect upon this matter, and conscientiously cancel the obligation at the polls, in November.

LIBERAL.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

General Notes.

The railroad condemnation cases were commenced yesterday morning, and will continue to-day, before Judge Booth and a jury.

Mr. Berkland, of the Circuit Court, has returned to duty, invigorated by a rural retreat.

The final accounts of Fredin & Donte were filed by the assignee, R. E. Jenkins, Esq., yesterday.

The case of Russell v. Kerr was decided by Judge Gary, not Judge Booth, as erroneously stated in yesterday's paper.

There were 33 suits in the Circuit Courts yesterday, most of which were brought against insurance companies, so as to keep within the twelve months' limit, as advised in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

The petition of Long and others, for the removal of Perkins, assignee of the State Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, and the reply of Perkins, were yesterday referred, by Judge Blodgett, to H. N. Hibbard, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.

Yesterday, Judge Rogers and a jury heard evidence in Kellogg v. Galbraith and the city, for damages. Plaintiff suffered personal injuries of a serious character by a defective sidewalk at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets, some time ago. The hearing continues to-day.

Judge Farwell, yesterday tried the case of Sherwood v. Chicago & Pacific R. R. Company, and sat at a late hour, but it was impossible to get through, and an adjournment was had. The plaintiff is part owner of a planing-mill on North avenue, and has property to the west, which, he claims, is damaged by the Company carrying its track near.

The United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

10,371. John McDougall, assignee in bankruptcy of Beckman & Dreifus, v. Samuel B. Harts. Assumpsit, $6,000. L. S. Hodges, attorney.

10,372. John Cochrane, for the use of George H. Rozet, v. The National Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $10,000.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

1,863. Jacob Ettlinger. Discharge entered and issued.

2,089. J. Beard et al. Objections of Mores & Co. withdrawn and dismissed, made absolute, and provisional assignee ordered to deliver money to bankrupt.

2,064. George F. Clark. Leave to amend petition.

1,962. Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company. Filed petition of Kinzer Bates, and enter order.

2,194. Christian Stetter. Filed petition of attorney for allowance, and order for $500.

1,976. State Insurance Company. Petitions of King & Taylor, and answer thereto, referred to Register Hibbard to take proofs.

1,711. Schmidt & Putnam. Leave to bankrupt Schmidt to withdraw petition for discharge, filed Aug. 26, 1872, and to file a substantial copy of the petition destroyed Oct. 9, 1871, which was then on file in the Court, as of said 26th Aug., 1872.

NEW SUITS.

2,437. James K. Murphy, assignee, in bankruptcy, of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, v. Robert H. Foss. Assumpsit, $500. Sleeper & Whiton, Attorneys.

2,438. James Long, assignee, in bankruptcy, of the Equitable Insurance Company, v. S. Hoard, Jonathan Y. Scammon, and Joseph N. Suter. Bill of foreclosure. Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, Attorneys.

The Superior Court.

JUDGE PORTER.

1,904. Whitehouse v. Hayward. Demurrer to amend, Nairr overruled, and exceptions, and leave to defendant to plead by 28th inst.

1,331. Field v. Hayward. Motion for a speedy trial sustained and jury sworn. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $1,546, and judgment.

2,140. Gray v. Chapin. Decree restoring record.

1,137. Landers v. Farr. Judgment on assessment.

1,635. Montgomery v. Nelson. Jury sworn. Jury to send verdict and separate.

1,720. Ryan v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Verdict of not guilty; damages, $1,500. Special verdict; and further that the bell was rung carelessly before and after the accident, but was not ringing at the very instant it occurred. Motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment by defendant. (Call unchanged.)

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,615. Cushman v. Nelson. By stipulation submitted to court, and cause struck from calendar.

2,766. Elston & Wheeling gravel road company v. Watson. Motion of plaintiff for leave to file copy of original declaration denied, and motion to file declaration now on file as an amended declaration denied, and motion of defendant to strike declaration from file sustained, and rule on plaintiff to file declaration in two days.

2,767. Same v. Jenkins. Same order.

2,769. Same v. Bickerdyke. Same order.

2,589. Shipherd v. Hoyt. Jury to separate by agreement and return a sealed verdict.

(Call unchanged.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

243. Gerson v. Gage et al. Personal service and default v. Patrick Saunders & Adolph Loeb.

787. Meyer v. Liebenstein. On motion of complainant's solicitors, bill dismissed at complainant's costs.

750. Oehring v. Oehring. Jury waived hearing. Decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

40,138. James Schmitz v. Kale & Kohn. Judgment by confession. Action on a promissory note for $315. S. W. Osgood for plaintiff, and N. C. Miserd for defendant.

40,139. Charles G. E. Prussing for the use of James P. Kelley v. Hibernia Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,000 and Narr. Action on policy of insurance. F. G. Ball, attorney.

40,140. Stevens et al. vs. same. Same action as 40,139. $3,000. Shufeldt & Ball, attorneys.

40,141. John S. Gould et al. v. [Knickerbocker] Insurance Company. Same action as 40,139. $3,000. Magruder & Kerr, attorneys.

40,142. Howe & McMullen v. Ira S. Baker. Assumpsit, $1,500. Higgins, Swett & Quigg, attorneys.

40,143. Perry Stove Company v. Wm. A. Barlow. Assumpsit, $2,000. King, Scott & Payson, attorneys.

40,144. George W. Parent v. F. A. Wange. Assumpsit $1,000. W. W. Perkins, attorney.

40,145. Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Ansgarius' Church, Chicago, v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000 and Narr. F. C. Whitehouse, attorney.

40,146. W. S. Rogie v. J. C. Mallard, et al. Assumpsit, $[illegible]. S. W. Osgood, attorney.

40,147. Miller v. the London City Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $5,000. Nissen & Barnum, attorneys.

40,148. James Griffin v. James Gallen. Case, $5,000. Stephen P. Brown, attorney.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

G. 1,363. Wilson v. Prentiss. Appeal dismissed with procedente for want of prosecution.

697. Hampton v. Mills. Leave granted to defendant to file additional plea instanter.

— Ottilia Kleber v. Albert Kuebler. Petition to restrain judgment. On motion, leave to plaintiff to file petition, and ordered for summons, etc.

333. Stevens v. Shaffer. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

179. Kellogg v. Galbraith. Jury called, viz: W. Edred, Jas. Deguad, A. Mattesta, A. E. Gates, W. A. Dunkley, E. Abbey, E. J. Zawes, Andrew Reeser, W. Thomas, F. Waldeo, E. Armon, and A. Farnham. Trial not concluded.

(Call—71, 73, 75, 76, and 80, 82, 83, 86, 69, 84, 87, and 89.)

JUDGE BOOTH.

691. Kimball v. Henry. Appeal dismissed for want of compliance with rules.

1,060. Clougham v. Murphy et al. Leave to plaintiff to amend præ. summ., narr., and copy of account, and instruments sued in by adding Richard Hurst as party defendant, and also Wm. Murphy to copy all the note, per stipulation filed.

1,949. Robinson v. Householder. Motion of plaintiff to dismiss for want of affidavit of merits.

1,[illegible]. Lloyd v. Wilhelm. Motion of plaintiff for speedy trial.

1,[illegible]. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad v. Peterson et al. Motion of plaintiff, petition filed, and Bartley Gillen made party defendant.

1,[illegible]. Hilliard et al. v. Pierce et al. Dismissed by plaintiffs' attorney.

1,[illegible]. Mallory v. Wilder. Same.

G. 3,[illegible]. M. Phillips v. Heirs. Appeal dismissed by defendant's attorney.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Peterson et al. Jury called and sworn, viz: Wm. Maxwell, D. G. Clark, J. Horst, S. F. Tobin, C. A. Weaver, F. D. Collins, F. Smith, Wm. Goetze, R. W. Nelson, A. M. Richardson, E. D. Murry, and J. E. Gardner.

Same v. Eberhard et al.

Same v. Dickinson et al.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

— Anna M. Johnston v. Frederick Johnston. Leave to complainant to prosecute as a poor person.

691. Staley v. Wallace. Referred to Woodbridge to take proof and report.

G. N. 2,[illegible]. Sherwood v. Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Trial in progress.

NEW SUITS.

3,959. Young & Ryan v. Edward Baggott. Assumpsit, $600, and Narr. Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys.

3,960. G. W. Pitkin v. J. C. Richards et al. Petition to supply record. Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys.

3,961. Ramsdell et al., or "Rhodes & Bradley," v. Francis E. Hinckley. Assumpsit, $5,000. Forrester & Beem, attorneys.

3,962. Heine v. Redeinger et al. Appeal from Justice E. G. Hooke.

3,963. John S. A. Kern v. Hy. C. Childs and T. S. Verdier. Assumpsit, $2,100. H. H. Anderson, attorney.

3,964. Anna M. Johnstone v. Frederick Johnstone. Divorce on the ground of desertion and cruelty. Affidavit that defendant has taken away all the property, leaving petitioner destitute, with one child of two years to provide for, and one to be born.

John and Bridget Martin v. City of Chicago. Bill for damages. Plaintiff Bridget alleges that, by the breaking in of the insufficient covering of a certain gully on Wright street, an express wagon in which she was riding was partly upset, and threw her out, causing rupture, necessitating an expenditure of $60. Action commenced in the Circuit Court, October term, 1867. Judgment for plaintiff. Appeal to Supreme Court, and mandate to Circuit Court for a new trial.

3,966. State Savings Institution v. Equitable Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $5,000. Action to recover on a policy of insurance for $5,000. Shufeldt & Ball, attorneys.

3,967. William Hickling v. same. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same action. Same attorneys.

3,968. H. Knauer et al. v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same action. Same attorneys.

3,969. Jabez Botsford v. same company. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same action. Same attorneys.

3,970. Walker et al. v. Kreamer. Assumpsit. Judgment by confession. Action on a primary note for $481.56. Ela & Parker for plaintiffs. Frank Beale for defendant.

3,971. Alfred S. Green v. Adwin R. Moffatt and Morton H. Hull, of St. Louis. Injunction to restrain any sale of or incumbrance on petitioner's land, which he alleges to have been transferred from Moffatt to Hull fraudulently, no consideration having been paid, said Moffat having induced petitioner to give him a blank deed, which he filled up and recorded, as assigning the land to him, for $8,500, promising to remit the money, and meanwhile giving the petitioner thirty-one shares of the St. Louis Eureka Tanning and Currying Company, which petitioner alleges he has since found to be valueless, and failing to make any other settlement. The land is the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ of Sec 10, Township 37, Range 13, of 3d p. m., containing 40 acres; and also the s ½ of the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ of Sec 10, Township 37, north of Range 13, east of the 3d p. m., containing 20 acres. John R. Hacnay, attorney.

3,972. John Samuels, for use of T. L. Miller v. American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, of New York City. Assumpsit, $2,000. Sansum & Leddy, attorneys.

3,973. Emily Hesgett, for use of same, v. same. Same action, $3,100. Same attorneys.

3,974. Elizabeth O'Neil for same v. same. Assumpsit, $3,000. Same attorneys.

3,975. George Barry for same v. same. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys.

3,976. B. C. Heinrichs for same v. same. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys.

3,977. Strauss for same v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

3,978. S. Andrews for same v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

3,979. G. C. Weiner for same v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

3,980. George Barry for same v. Commerce Fire Insurance Company of New York City. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

3,981. Henry Freedman for same v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

3,982. John Samuels for same v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

3,983. Peter Drendell v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys.

3,984. Jacob Becker v. Same. Assumpsit $5,000. Same attorneys.

3,985. Catherine Moore v. A. W. Davidson et al. Petition to establish title to 100 acres of land, being five forty-eighths of 3 pieces of land, viz: the whole of Section 10, township 39, north of range 13, east of 3 p. m., containing 640 acres, and the south ½ of Section 3, township 39, north range 13, east of the 3 p. m., containing 320 acres, the particular portion of the above lands referred to being the undivided five-forty-eighths of Section 10, and south half of Section 3 of said township and range. W. J. Durham, attorney.

3,986. Daniel B. Fowler v. Charles Hall and H. Ness. Assumpsit, $400. New declaration filed by leave of the Court. B. M. Mann, attorney.

3,987. Horton v. Halnes et al. Appeal from Justice Sturtevant.

3,988. Menzler v. Schrober et al. Assumpsit, $6,000. Theodore Schintz, attorney.

3,989. Youts v. Bartlett. Appeal from Justice Walsh.

3,990. Fortman et al. v. Garson et al. Appeal from Justice DeWolf.

The County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

DeWitt C. Smith, minor. Final award of guardian approved. Minor in Court declared of full age, and acknowledged to have received all the property in the hands of the guardian, and the latter discharged.

David W. Jenkinson. Tax appeal bond for $1,200 approved.

Clara H. and Bertha Kear. Grant of guardianship to Lydia T. Allen. Bond of $12,000 approved.

William Crawford. Inventory, appraisement, and award approved. Order that the administratrix be discharged.

Charles C. Matteson. Final account approved.

Minor, of age, appears in court, and guardian discharged.

John Tussey. Will proven.

Mary and Kate Walsh, minors. Files restored. Guardian authorized to borrow $3,000, for the purpose of rebuilding.

T. & F. Weinzel, minors, Grant of guardianship; his bond of $1,300 to be approved.

Andrew Lind. Claim of J. Johnson allowed for $210.53, and statement of assets and liabilities approved.

Christian Butzan. Inventory, appraisement, and award approved, and inventory and appraisement of partnership approved.

Thomas Sheppard. Files restored. Petition, bond, letters testamentary. Oath inventory, appraisement, adjudication.

Mary E. Dake. Files restored. Petition, bond, letters issued under seal of court July 3, 1861, and adjudication.

Andrew Tully. Grant of administration to Mary Tully, widow. Bond of $8,000 approved.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

— People ex rel. Hatch v. Hartman et al. Cause heard on habeas corpus, and relator remanded to the custody of respondents.

187. Higgins. Nolle prosequi entered.

188. Higgins and Armour. Same.

189. Same. Same order.

191. Johnson. Continued by people.

186. Wm. Ryan. Jury trial. Verdict, guilty and under age.

198. Jordan Welch and Casey. Continued by people.

195. Kern. Jury trial. Verdict, not guilty, and defendant discharged.

102. Corrigan et al. Continued on application of the defendant, Nolan.

192. Geo. Johnson. Jury trial. Verdict, guilty of larceny, and value $13.00.

183. Corrigan. Michael McDonnell and Matilda Corrigan sureties in $300 till next term.

190. Franks. Former plea withdrawn. Plea of guilty entered to petit larceny.

190. Holderness v. Cornell. Jury trial. Verdict not guilty, and defendants discharged.

NEW SUITS.

People of State ex rel. Thomas Shields v. T. M. Bradley. *Habeas corpus*.

City v. Minnie Morris. Appeal from South Side Police Court.

Same v. Cora Black. Same.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

201, Archy Little; 2[illegible], Charles Single; 208, James Miller; 209, Henry Miller; 211, Hugh Morgan; 213, William Moore, and 226, John Rogers.

The Illinois Supreme Court.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Supreme Court met at 3 o'clock to-day, all the members of the Court being present, except Mr. Justice Scott. The business transacted was as follows: Motions disposed of:

97. Motion for leave to withdraw joinder in error to plead release of errors, allowed.

111. Motion to dismiss writ of error and rule to show cause by Tuesday next. Rule discharged and case taken on call.

169. Motion for a rule on the Clerk to issue an execution for costs against the security for costs in the court below. Thornton, J., said, "On examination we find there was a bond for costs in this case, but we cannot view the statute in any other light than that this bond had reference to the costs in the Circuit Court only, and under the condition of the law at present, we could not direct the Clerk to issue an execution for costs in this Court. The motion is denied."

180. Same motion. Similarly disposed of.

174. Motion to set aside judgment of affirmance. Overruled.

204. Motion to dismiss appeal. Overruled.

207. Motion to extend the time for the filing of the record. Overruled, and appeal dismissed for want of record.

412 to 417, inclusive. Petitions for *mandamuses*. Summonses returnable Oct. 4. Directed to issue in each case of new motion.

Mr. Small moved that William H. Moore be admitted to practice in this State.

Then there was a call of the docket:

211. Rule to show cause dismissed, and the case taken under advisement.

131 to 140, inclusive, taken on call.

The Court adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Freight Notice.

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DISSOLUTION.
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STEPHEN GRAY & CO.

DISSOLUTION.
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Office, No. 200 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Highly Finished FRENCH BRONZES,
ELEGANT
Castellena, Amarmo, Bardiglio, Sienna, and Agate Vases,
Alabaster Groups & Statuettes,
Large Hall Vases and Columns, and
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL STATUES,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Sept. 24,
At our Auction Rooms, 55 & 57 South Canal-st., bet. Madison and Washington.
Sale beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue without adjournment until all is sold.
This valuable collection of fine Works of Art, imported by Messrs. Vito Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons), of Philadelphia, and selected in Italy by one of the firm now residing there, and will consist in part of fine French Bronze Groups and Figures, representing Flora and Zephyrus, Mercury, Hope, Faust and Marguerite, Peasants, Atalanta, Warriors, etc.
Finely executed Grecian and Roman Urns and Vases of Bardiglio, Sienna, Agate, and Castellena Stone, large Agate and Castellena Hall Vases, finely carved Alabaster Groups and Statuettes, etc., etc.
The best ensemble forming a very choice and valuable collection, and well worthy the attention of lovers of the Fine Arts.
Also, on Special Terms,
Several finely-executed Carrara Marble Statues, representing Hope, Madonna, Angel of Judgment, Recording Angel, etc. Splendid Carrara Marble Vases, etc.
TERMS OF SALE.
For all sums under $200, cash; on all sums over $200 three months' credit.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. TO THE TRADE.
On TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, At our Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF A CIGAR & TOBACCO STORE, AND FIXTURES,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 169 Twenty-second-st., we shall sell the entire stock of the old and elegantly fitted up Cigar and Tobacco store, doing a first-class business in Imported and Domestic Cigars and Tobacco, together with the Show Cases, Indian Figure, Counter, &c. The fixtures, costing upward of $1,200, and the stock, valued at $600, will be sold in one lot.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale.
OF
Custom Made New Carriages,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Madison and Washington.
We shall sell for account of manufacturers, a fine lot of entirely new work, such as
Rockaways, two and three springs, trimmed in blue and brown cloth.
New Phaetons, two and three springs, full leather top, trimmed in blue and brown cloth and leather.
Top buggies, various style box, trimmed with blue and brown cloth and leather.
Open buggies, of various styles.
Buggy harness of Eastern make.
The above stock is all excellent work, warranted in every particular.
Sale peremptory.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, at 9½ o'clock.
At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock,
At the Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell
373 LOTS
In Aubert's Subdivision of 40 acres, in the S. E. Qr. of Sec. 22, Town 40, Range 13 East.
This property is located splendidly on Milwaukee-av., and south, and accessible by the Chicago & St. Paul Road now building and the Northwestern R. R. Full particulars on Wednesday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
Government Clothing
AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, AT 9½ A. M.
BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
We shall offer to the trade
1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS,
1,000 DRESS COATS,
1,000 CAV. JACKETS,
all in prime condition.
We shall offer also a line of
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, &C.

800 CASES
BOOTS & SHOES
At Auction by Catalogue,
On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.
This will be the most ATTRACTIVE SALE we have offered this season, and will comprise a Full Line of all Grades of Goods for Fall Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, prompt
3 Stores, with Dwellings,
Nos. 307, 307½ and 309 on North Wells-st., corner Oak, with 4½ years' lease of ground.
Particulars at the sale.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Lake Front Frame Store
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m.
This store is 50x170 feet and is the one that was occupied by Geo. P. Gore & Co., corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.,
Hats, Caps and Furs,
REMOVED TO
220 & 222 MADISON,
CORNER FRANKLIN-ST.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
Large Manufacturing Establishment in Chicago, Ill., known as the
"CHICAGO WATER & GAS PIPE CO."
Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the entire property, covering 50 years' lease of ground 161 feet on West Washington-st. by 128 feet on Clinton-st., and 17 years' lease of 48 feet on Clinton-st. adjoining; a substantial three-story and basement brick building, 161x128 feet, with all the machinery, tools, patterns, and appurtenances of a Cast-Iron Water & Gas Pipe Foundry, of 80 tons capacity per day; a Foundry for miscellaneous work, of 10 tons capacity per day; Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and an Extensive Brass [illegible].
The property occupies the corner of Washington and Clinton-sts., the very heart of the city, the prospective growth and demand of which are greater than at any time in its history. An opportunity rarely presented for investment and permanent business is offered in this property. The ownership is among numerous stockholders who have formally decided to sell.
A. G. CLARK, Managing Director,
80 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
SPECIAL SALE OF
Custom-Made Clothing,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 24, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms 85 and 87 Market-st.
1,000 pairs all Wool Pants.
1,000 pairs Sattinet Pants.
500 Beaver Suits, Coats, Vests, and Pants.
500 Sattinet Suits, Coats, Vests, and Pants.
500 Suits Pants and Vests.
250 Chinchilla and Beaver Overcoats.
[illegible]
200 Chinchilla and Beaver Pea Jackets.
Also full line piece goods, Chinchillas, Beavers, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Large and Attractive Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
At auction on WEDNESDAY morning, Sept. 25, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom,
NOS. 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.
Large line Piece Goods; large line Linen Damasks; large line Damask Cloths and Napkins; large line Linen Hdkfs.; large line Linen Towels; large line Buck Gloves, Nubias, Corsets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Wool Shirts and Drawers, Wool Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.; full line Blankets, all makes and quality.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great and Positive Sale
AT AUCTION.
Of over 400 cases
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Balmorals, Gaiters, and Slippers.
THURSDAY morning, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION.
We shall sell,
On Thursday Morning, Sept. 26, at 10 O'Clock,
The entire Household Furniture of house
No. 1439 Indiana-av., at Auction.
Elegant Rosewood Parlor Set; Library Chamber, and Dining-room Sets; Velvet Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, and Kitchen Furniture.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE.
NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS!
POPULAR PRICES!
We extend a cordial invitation to everybody to visit our Warerooms and examine our goods and prices. We sell none but GOOD goods, made by experienced workmen, and of best material. Every article warranted as represented.
WEBER Furniture Company,
220 WABASH-AV.

MUSICAL.
Piano buyers will find at our warerooms a fine assortment of low and medium priced Pianos, together with a superb stock of
STEINWAY
Instruments, including nearly all styles of "Squares," and a fine variety of those magnificent "Uprights," ranging in price from $725 to $925.
SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av., cor. Sixteenth-st.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document
OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"
OR,
"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ .10
50 Copies	1.50
100 Copies	2.50
500 Copies	10.00
1,000 Copies	15.00

Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 33x33, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois until 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—[illegible] reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS

For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 27th day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and all the work, construction and finish complete, of the foundation and walls to grade, of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.

Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of taking the ground in its present condition, and will be required to remove all debris, and make all required excavations for the work, and to have the whole work completed and covered so as fully to protect the same from frost on or before the first day of December, 1872.

All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice, and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room."

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
C. WAHL,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Sept. 17, 1872.

All daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 27, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.
5 ACRES (South),
At $[illegible] per acre. A bargain.
GEO. A. CHAMBERS & CO.,
[illegible] LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.
$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
Low Price.
THE CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years
7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,
Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at
90 and Accrued Interest.
This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.
The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same interests, Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jas. H. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.
The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.
Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the coming year. Steel rails and iron for [illegible] the entire road have already been purchased.
The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.
The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.
The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.
The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.
Pamphlets and all information furnished by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,
27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Sept. 25	Algeria	Oct. 2
Java	Oct. 2	Parthia	Oct. [illegible]
China	Oct. [illegible]	Calabria	Oct. [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
The first-class favorite steam ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Norway, via Italy, etc., etc., at greatly
REDUCED RATES.
The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamers for
SIXTY DOLLARS.
By [illegible] payable in United States currency. [illegible] Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at reduced rates. Apply at the company's offices, 56 Washington-st. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. [illegible]
Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upwards. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Clark-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 8 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages [illegible] in Vol. 27 of the Records of [illegible] county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. S. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Mase M. Towle, Octavius Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph De Trieste, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, in which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Reed, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, [illegible] given in evidence of the purchase money for [illegible] in said deed of trust [illegible] them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, by reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $2,[illegible] payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at [illegible] per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default of the same parties for more than [illegible] months, to make payment of the interest then accrued and [illegible] payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, [illegible] which interest became payable on the date last aforesaid, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the legal and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust and the [illegible] power, and duties thereby conferred and imposed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the [illegible] day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Section 12, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing 484 10-100 acres, and of 100 acre lot No. 897, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 24 53-100 acres, making in all 508 63-100 acres, more or less, together with all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors, in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, in and to said lands. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and coal has been mined on the land. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 12, 1872. RODOLPH DE TRIESTE, Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS.
40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh in the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, &c. It is not a spring water. For sale by all Druggists.

HOTEL.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN HOUSE, [illegible] and [illegible] place, near Washington. Rooms, 50 cents to $1 [illegible], Meals 25 to 50 cents. All first-class. Cut this out for reference. A. KIDDER, Proprietor.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, VanBuren and Desplaines-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The artificial character of our money, with an inflexible volume of irredeemable paper money, is shown by the strong probability that if the New York banks had their certified checks last Friday [illegible] notes, as in strict accordance with law they were undoubtedly bound to do, we should have had a money panic, which, in the present condition of some branches of trade, [illegible] caused mercantile failures, and might [illegible] into a general panic. The circumstances [illegible] have made such an event possible are [illegible] by the increase of National Banks [illegible] and circulation of these banks, both [illegible] per cent legal-tender reserve, the [illegible] legal-tenders has increased, and agreeably has been locked up in the vaults of [illegible]. At the same time, the volume of [illegible] has been practically diminished by [illegible] of about $50,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates [illegible] had been held by the banks as legal [illegible] piece of greenbacks. The proportion [illegible] banks to National Bank notes in actual circulation has been greatly changed during [illegible] two years, and the National Banks [illegible] begin to discover that it is difficult to [illegible] required reserve in legal tender notes. Saturday the banks of New York [illegible] less than the amount required by law [illegible] with the New York papers begin to [illegible] the banks should be allowed to run [illegible] below their legal reserve. The *Financial* [illegible], for instance, as well as some other [illegible] that the reserve of the banks is [illegible] bridging over just such times as this, [illegible] that if the Comptroller of the Currency [illegible] from calling for a statement, [illegible] banks may let their reserves [illegible] "this policy will confer the [illegible] benefits on the business [illegible] of the community." It is argued [illegible] tion of the law which requires the [illegible] increasing their loans as soon as they fall below 25 per cent, only means [illegible] shall not make any new loans under [illegible] circumstance if the Comptroller shall [illegible] so that effect, and the Comptroller is [illegible] implored not to notify the banks; in [illegible] to shut his eyes to their condition and [illegible] for a statement until some time when [illegible] has become easy and the banks have [illegible] prepared for it. While there is much plausibility [illegible] the argument so offered in behalf of this [illegible] will probably be found as dangerous a precedent as it would have been for the Clearing House to have indorsed the [illegible] the Bank of Commerce and [illegible] in refusing to pay their certified checks at their counters in legal money. It is true that for the present [illegible] have a good effect for banks to refuse their certified checks to parties whom [illegible] confident were endeavoring to lock up [illegible] and make money tight. It would [illegible] temporary good effect to allow the banks [illegible] systematically below their 25 per cent [illegible] until they were prepared to make a [illegible] but both of these expedients would [illegible] tempts to ignore the fact that the changed proportions of National Bank notes [illegible] backs is pushing the banks toward [illegible] redemption, and that they are unwilling [illegible] in that direction. This unwillingness [illegible] of course mean that they will positively [illegible] resumption, but only that progress [illegible] resumption will cause perturbations in [illegible] affairs which they would be glad to [illegible] avoiding the law.

As greenbacks become more scarce, [illegible] demand for gold to fill out the 25 per cent reserve and to pay duties would of itself [illegible] a subject of speculation, and it must be [illegible] that the progress toward specie payment [illegible] be accompanied by just such speculations [illegible] as the one operated by the clique in New York [illegible] week, and we should have the anomaly [illegible] being spasmodically advanced, while greenbacks were steadily becoming more valuable.

But neither the refusal of the New York banks to pay their checks in legal-tender nor the allowing the National Banks to draw their legal reserve until they are ready to [illegible] settlement, nor the [illegible] of Mr. Boutwell late [illegible] to crush the gold speculation by selling a few extra millions of gold will [illegible] thing but mere palliatives for the evil of the present monetary situation. The only [illegible] remedy is resumption of specie payments, and when the business public make up its minds to face the music and permit every progress toward resumption it will pretty soon [illegible] found that a great portion of the evils we dreaded so much will disappear.

The local money market continues [illegible] the banks find an increasing demand [illegible] from their city customers, and are applying [illegible] amount of paper they have already [illegible]. It would seem that, in view of the [illegible] $10,000,000 of currency that have been [illegible] the country from this city during the [illegible] month, there should be some contraction [illegible] hand. But this is not the case, the [illegible] keeps up, and there is about as much [illegible] the country now as there was [illegible] ago. Exchange continues a drug in the [illegible] from $1 to $1.25 per $1,000 discount [illegible] between banks.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote [illegible] bonds in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.
United States 6s of '81	114½
5-20s of '62	11[illegible]
5-20s of '64	11[illegible]
5-20s of '65	11[illegible]
5-20s of '65 January and July	11[illegible]
5-20s of '67 January and July	11[illegible]
5-20s of '68 January and July	11[illegible]
10-40s	107
United States 5s (new issue)	11[illegible]
United States Currency 6s	11[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7 3-10s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]
Illinois County and T'nship 10s	9[illegible]
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	[illegible]

THE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY.

The New York *Times* of the 21st [illegible] Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, [illegible] William F. Church, Commissioner of [illegible] for the State of Ohio, has called for [illegible] ment on the capital stock of $[illegible] 000, to make an assessment of 14½ per cent [illegible] capital subscribed. According to the [illegible] of the Commissioner, the present assets [illegible] Company are $1,057,2[illegible], and the liabilities [illegible] 186 37, not including capital of $500,000. [illegible] pany is, therefore, according to the [illegible] port, $239,183.37 worse than nothing. [illegible] pany was organized about two years ago [illegible] capital of $1,000,000, which was reduced [illegible] Chicago fire to $500,000. The Company's [illegible] Chicago reached the sum of $[illegible],000, [illegible] already and unadjusted, are now $[illegible].

DISSOLUTION OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* [illegible] the following reference to a [illegible] which has recently become famous again: [illegible] "At noon yesterday, a meeting of [illegible] concerned in the Credit Mobilier of America [illegible] called at the office of Commissioner [illegible] Darling, No. 416 Walnut street, for [illegible] of taking action on a petition coming [illegible] organization itself, asking permission [illegible] der its charter, and for a dissolution of [illegible] poration. The origin of the Credit [illegible] America was in this wise: In 1863, [illegible] Green, of Texas, organized a company [illegible] talists on the plan of the French Credit [illegible] and obtained a charter from the State [illegible] sylvania, under the title of the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency." Among the original [illegible] were ex-Governor David R. Porter, [illegible] Ross, William T. Dougherty, [illegible] Fuller, ex-Chief Justice Ellis [illegible] Asa Packer, Jesse Lazear, C. [illegible] Jacob Zeigler and Chas. H. Hall. The [illegible] fixed at $5,000,000, and the corporation [illegible] thorized to purchase and sell railroad [illegible] other securities, to make advances [illegible] companies, and to transact other [illegible] ness. Before the fiscal agency got [illegible] operation, the rebellion broke out, [illegible] fairs of the Company fell into some [illegible]. The controlling power passed into [illegible] and in a short time the fiscal agency [illegible] forth in New York as the Credit [illegible] America, by which institution the Union Pacific Railroad was principally constructed [illegible] contracts with the Company.

At the meeting yesterday, the parties [illegible] ed in the dissolution of the Mobilier [illegible] were represented by counsel, and Commissioner Darling heard the arguments and [illegible] relation to the surrender of the charter [illegible]. The meetings are private, and will [illegible] tinued for some time."

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Money easy, [illegible] any new excitement. Opening rates [illegible] but there was afterwards a gradual [illegible] 1/4 per cent. Sterling strong and higher. Sixty days, 9½ for sight. Gold weak [illegible] the morning, and declined from 113[illegible] subsequently became firm, advanced [illegible] closing at 114@114¼. Carrying rates [illegible] cent. An attempt was made late in [illegible] make cash gold worth a considerable [illegible] morrow, but failed for want of strength [illegible] parties inaugurating the movement [illegible] ings, $63,000,000. Treasury disbursements [illegible] Customs receipts, $480,000. Governments strong at an advance, except new [illegible] are off [illegible]. State bonds firmer, except South Carolina. Stocks opened about [illegible] Saturday's closing prices. During [illegible] sale they were quiet, and without [illegible] fluctuations. Erie was alone active [illegible] corner therein is renewed vigorously. [illegible] that Daniel Drew called in his loans [illegible] which resulted in a difference between [illegible] regular being increased from [illegible] per cent, opening to 1/3 per cent at 3 o'clock. [illegible] Exchange over 16,000 shares of Erie were [illegible] in under the rule, at prices ranging [illegible]. The stock sold in regular [illegible] at 55@[illegible]. The stock bought in was [illegible] a dozen firms, who are unable to [illegible] cries. It is reported that the corner [illegible] even more severe to-morrow. The general [illegible] list is devoid of interest, though [illegible] slightly lower. The closing was generally [illegible] partial recovery. Erie was strong at [illegible]. Transactions therein are very large, [illegible] of the corner. The Rock Island declared [illegible] annual dividend of 4 per cent payable [illegible]. The New Jersey Central, and the Lackawanna Roads have decided [illegible] dividends.

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	11[illegible]	Coupons, '[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	11[illegible]	Coupons, '[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	11[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	11[illegible]	Currency [illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '65 (new)	11[illegible]	New 5s	[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91½	Old Virginias	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	7[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Tennessees	7[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Virginias	[illegible]		

STOCKS.

Canton	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
W. U. Tel	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
United States Ex	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Michigan Central	11[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
N. W. pfd	[illegible]	U. P. bonds	[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and iron enough for the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with a view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

[illegible]

SIXTY DOLLARS.

[illegible]

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

[illegible]

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent, [illegible] Chicago.

A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio [illegible]

[illegible]

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE TRIQUIER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh in the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

HOTEL.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN HOUSE, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., near Washington. Rooms, $1 and $1.50 [illegible] All first-class. [illegible] A. KIDDER, Proprietor.

IRON BEDSTEADS

Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U.S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The artificial character of our monetary situation, with an inflexible volume of irredeemable paper money, is shown by the acknowledged probability that if the New York banks had paid their certified checks last Friday in legal-tender notes, as in strict accordance with law they were individually bound to do, we should have had a money panic, which, in the present unfavorable condition of some branches of trade, would have caused mercantile failures, and might have run into a general panic. The circumstances that have made such an event possible are, first, that by the increase of National Banks the deposits and circulation of these banks, both requiring 25 per cent legal-tender reserve, the demand for legal-tenders has increased, and a greater amount has been locked up in the vaults of the banks. At the same time the volume of legal tenders has been practically diminished by the calling in of about $30,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates which had been held by the banks as legal reserve in place of greenbacks. The proportion of greenbacks to National Bank notes in actual circulation has been greatly changed during the last two years, and the National Banks have just begun to discover that it is difficult to keep their required reserve in legal tender notes. On last Saturday the banks of New York held $300,000 less than the amount required by law, and forthwith the New York papers begin to argue that the banks should be allowed to run temporarily below their legal reserve. The *Financial Chronicle*, for instance, as well as some others, argue that the reserve of the banks is provided for tiding over just such times as this, and claims that if the Comptroller of the Currency will refrain from calling for a statement, so that all the banks may let their reserves run down, "this policy will confer the very highest benefit on the business interests of the community." It is argued that the section of the law which requires the banks to stop increasing their loans as soon as their reserves fall below 25 per cent, only means that they shall not make any new loans under such circumstances if the Comptroller shall *notify them to that effect*, and the Comptroller is by them implored not to notify the banks; in other words, to shut his eyes to their condition and not call for a statement until some time when money has become easy and the banks have got prepared for it. While there is much plausibility in the arguments offered in behalf of this policy, it will probably be found as dangerous a precedent as it would have been for the New York Clearing House to have indorsed the action of the Bank of Commerce and City Bank in refusing to pay their certified checks at their counters in legal-tender money. It is true that for the present it would have a good effect for banks to refuse to pay their certified checks to parties whom they were confident were endeavoring to lock up currency and make money tight. It would also have a temporary good effect to allow the banks to run systematically below their 25 per cent reserve until they were prepared to make a statement. But both of these expedients would only be attempts to ignore the fact that the change in the proportions of National Bank notes and greenbacks is pushing the banks toward specie redemption, and that they are unwilling to move in that direction. This unwillingness does not of course mean that they will positively resist resumption, but only that progress toward resumption will cause perturbations in monetary affairs which they would be glad to put off by evading the law.

As greenbacks become more scarce the demand for gold to fill out the 25 per cent of reserve and to pay duties would at first make that a subject of speculation, and it must be expected that the progress toward specie payments will be accompanied by just such speculations in gold as the one operated by the clique in New York last week, and we should have the anomaly of gold being spasmodically advanced, while greenbacks were steadily becoming more scarce and valuable.

But neither the refusal of the New York banks to pay their checks in legal-tender money, nor the allowing the National Banks to run below their legal reserve until they are ready to make a statement, nor the periodic raids of Mr. Boutwell into Wall street to crush the gold speculators by selling a few extra millions of gold will be anything but mere palliatives for the evils of our present monetary situation. The only effectual remedy is resumption of specie payments, and when the business public make up their minds to face the music and permit events to progress toward resumption it will probably be found that a great portion of the evils which are dreaded as such will disappear.

The local money market continues active and the banks find an increasing demand, not only from their city customers, but from country bank customers, who are applying for re-discounts of paper they have taken there.

It would seem that, in view of the $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 of currency that have been sent into the country from this city during the last three weeks, there should be some cessation of the demand. But this is not the case, the demand keeps up, and there is about as much going into the country now as there was a week ago.

Exchange continues a drug in the market at from 1-10 to 25 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

[illegible table]

THE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY.

The New York *Times* of the 21st says of the Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, that William F. Church, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Ohio, has called for an assessment on the stockholders of $700,000, which is equal to an assessment of 140 per cent on the stock subscribed. According to the report of the Commissioner, the present assets of the Company are $1,097,213, and the liabilities, $1,299,-, not including capital of $500,000. The Company is, therefore, according to the official report, $202,000 worse than nothing. The Company was organized about two years ago with a capital of $1,000,000, which was reduced after the Chicago fire to $500,000. The Company's losses in Chicago reached the sum of $3,000,000.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of the 18th has the following reference to a corporation which has recently become famous again:

At noon yesterday, a meeting of parties connected with the Credit Mobilier of America, was held at the office of Commissioner J. Vaughan Darling, No. 422 Walnut street, for the purpose of taking action on a petition coming from that organization itself, asking permission to surrender its charter, and for a dissolution of the corporation. The origin of the Credit Mobilier of America was in this wise: In 1863, Mr. Duff Green, of Texas, organized a company of capitalists on the plan of the French Credit Mobilier, and obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania under the title of the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency." Among the original corporators were ex-Governor David R. Porter, Robert J. Walker, William T. Dougherty, Henry M. Fuller, ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, Jas. Becker, Jesse Lazear, C. L. Ward, Jacob Ziegler and Chas. H. Hall. The capital was fixed at $5,000,000, and the corporation was authorized to purchase and sell railroad bonds and other securities, to make advances to railroad companies, and to transact other similar business. Before the fiscal agency got fairly into operation, the rebellion broke out, and the affairs of the Company fell into some confusion. The controlling power passed into other hands, and in a short time the fiscal agency bloomed forth in New York as the Credit Mobilier of America, by which institution the Union Pacific Railroad was principally constructed, under contracts with the Company.

At the meeting yesterday, the parties interested in the dissolution of the Mobilier Company were represented by counsel, and Commissioner Darling heard the arguments and testimony in relation to the surrender of the charter pro and con. The meetings are private, and will be continued for some time.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Money easy, and without any new excitement. Opening rate 7 per cent, but there was afterwards a gradual decline to 3 per cent. Sterling strong and higher at 7½ for sixty days, 8¼ for sight. Gold weak and lower in the morning, and declined from 113⅞ to 113¼, but subsequently became firm, advanced to 113⅝, closing at 113@113½. Carrying rates, 1@5 per cent. An attempt was made late in the day to make cash gold worth a consideration for to-morrow, but failed for want of strength in the clique inaugurating the movement. Clearings, $73,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $25,-. Customs receipts, $480,000. Governments strong and advanced, except new fives, which were steady. State bonds firmer, except new South Carolina. Stocks opened about steady at a decline from Saturday's prices. During the two early hours the market was quiet, and without noticeable features. Erie was alone active, and the corner therein is renewed vigorously. It appears that Daniel Drew called in his loans of stock, which resulted in a difference between cash and regular being increased from ½ per cent at the opening to 2½ per cent at 2 o'clock. At the Stock Exchange over 16,000 shares of Erie were bought in under the rule, at prices ranging from 50½ to 52¾. The stock selling in regular way from 51⅛@51¾. The stock bought in was on account of a dozen firms, who are unable to make delivery. It is reported that the corner will be made the basis of an attempt to make money tight. The general market is devoid of interest, though weak and lower. The closing was steady, with a partial recovery. Erie was strong at the close. Transactions to-day were very large, independent of the corner. The Rock Island declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 2. The New Jersey Central and the Delaware & Lackawanna Roads have decided to pass their dividends.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENTS. [illegible table]

STATE BONDS. [illegible table]

STOCKS. [illegible table]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, Sept. 23.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 2 of Lots 33 and 34, in Block 5, of Graves' n e ¼ Sec. 34, 39, 13, w of Cottage Grove av, with improvements, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $7,750.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 4, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $2,000.

Shurtleff av, between Napoleon place and Twenty-seventh st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $1,150.

Lot 74, in Fink's Block 24, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 19; consideration, $800.

Lot 21, in Seavorns' Block 13, of e ½ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $1,250.

Southwestern av, between Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible table]

Withdrawn from store on Saturday, for city consumption: 4,834 bu wheat; 4,641 bu corn; 3,955 bu oats; 1,880 bu rye; 6,656 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 213 cars wheat; 272 cars and 78,200 bu corn; 64 cars and 14,000 bu oats; 17 cars rye; 136 cars barley. Total (701 cars), 368,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

[illegible table]

The resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Richards, to limit the hours of business, was amended to-day, and then adopted, after considerable discussion. The rule will be, after removal to the new building: Morning session from 9½ to 11 o'clock. Regular session from 11 to 1 o'clock. Afternoon session, 2½ to 4½ o'clock, with call at 3½.

The business day to close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. Of course this will not interfere with deliveries, or other business that may be desired to be transacted in the offices of members.

The question of freights is attracting more and more attention, as the difficulties of the situation grow daily. Rates from Buffalo to New York are higher, and ocean freights are also advanced to-day. With all this the facilities for moving the crops are not equal to the demand, and high prices fail to attract more vessels into the grain carrying trade. It really looks as if our elevators were to be again choked up on the edge of winter, leaving us with no storage room for the grain that must come in during the cold season. It is, however, probable that the situation will bring its compensation next year, as the tremendous activity now displayed in building new vessels will largely increase the competition in the carrying trade during the next season of navigation.

It is probable that no amount of lamentation or argument would avail to procure a reduction of freights, other than the practical argument of increased competition; so that the situation must be borne with till it meets with that practical remedy.

THE MARKETS.

The produce markets were generally dull to-day, except in wheat and barley, and the majority tended to easier prices, though there was no marked decline, and wheat was stronger. The receipts are not so heavy as might be expected at this season; but the shipping movement is so slow that our stocks are on the increase all round, and make the prospect a rather gloomy one for those who hope for an advance in prices this autumn. Hogs were dull, with sales of choice new Wisconsin at 30c. The demand for groceries was active for this day of the week, and prices were again firm, both for staple and fancy goods. Although sugars are a little more plenty the stocks are still short, and exceeding firmness still characterizes the market. Syrups are active, firm, and advancing. Coffees were also moving on a liberal scale, and in fancy Rio an advance is noted. Rice, spices, soaps, and other articles in the list are quoted steady. In the dry goods market not a single feature was developed. Continued activity is noticeable in all departments, and with a few unimportant exceptions, the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. The stock of prints is rapidly diminishing, and some fears are beginning to be felt lest the supply becomes exhausted, but thus far our jobbers have encountered no difficulty in promptly filling all orders. The condition of the butter and cheese markets was the same as noted for several days past, a fair demand existing, and prices ruling firm all around. Coal was again quiet, with prices unchanged. Hay was in good shipping demand, and was also in local request, and, with light stocks in store, pressed descriptions were rather firmer. Hides and leather ruled firm and unchanged. In the oil market the only material change was an increased firmness in turpentine, the price being advanced 2c, or to 75c. Lard, carbon, and linseed were firm at the quotations. There is only a moderate demand for wood, but the stocks are unusually light for the season, and prices are firm, with an advancing tendency. In the market for lumber at the yards a moderate amount of trading was done, and quotations were firm and nominally the same as on the closing days of last week. The stocks are ample. The metals, tinners' stock, and iron markets exhibited a good degree of activity, and prices were steady and unchanged. Nails were in good inquiry upon the basis of $5.25 rates. Wool was in light demand at the decline noted in our last report. Building materials ruled fairly active and firm. Cooperage, poultry, and potatoes were dull. Railroad freights were active and firm.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotations of the past few days, though New York was again reported dull and easier. The reported sales were limited to 200 brls at 89c per gallon. The relative weakness in New York is accounted for by the fact that that city now has most of the stock, holding some 13,000@14,000 brls, while there is scarcely a barrel here, and very little at any other Western point. Most of the distilleries are at work, but the daily production of this State is but little in excess of the demand from outside of New York.

Lake freights were rather more active, but averaged about ½c lower. Carriers were stiff in their views early, but it soon became apparent that there was a better supply of vessels, and then shippers demanded a concession, which was reluctantly granted. A total of 11 charters was reported from this port, with some 30 load at Milwaukee. These will carry out 140,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, and 35,000 bu barley. Rail rates closed at 14½c on corn, 15½c on wheat, and 10@10½c on oats, to Buffalo. Wheat to Kingston, 24½c; corn to do, 23c; corn to Oswego, 23½c. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 35c on corn. Wheat, by steam, to Montreal, was taken at 30c.

Provisions were quiet, but firm. Mess pork was quoted at the very wide range noted below, though it is probable that there were no sellers three days ago, by a party of late shown on the fair shipping demand is reported. Lard was quiet and steady. Meats were stronger, with almost none in the market except shoulders. [illegible]

[illegible]

Flour was quiet and steady. Shippers were not in the market as last week, and the demand was principally from local dealers. Spring extras were most wanted, and the supply was small. The stocks of winter wheat flours are very small, and prices are fully 25c per brl higher than a week ago, especially for choice grades. There seems to be no doubt that the winter wheat has been deteriorated to a great extent by the heavy rains of the past month, so that though it will make good flour, it will not make choice flour. A prominent miller of St. Louis, whose mill grinds up 60,000 bu per day, states that he would not be surprised if he had to pay $1.00 per bu for good red wheat this winter, though grades below No. 2 will probably rule comparatively low, on account of being very plentiful. [illegible]

Wheat was more active, and 1@1½c per bu higher, though reported "dull and tame" in New York. The rain was the probable cause of the advance, not as injuring the grain, but because it was thought to threaten an interruption to our receipts. [illegible]

Corn was dull and a shade easier; but very steady at ½c decline on next month, and none on cash lots. [illegible]

Oats were very quiet, and without material change, though the tendency was to an easier condition, as New York was quoted weaker. [illegible]

Rye was dull and about ½c lower, in sympathy with the decrease in corn, and in the absence of shipping orders. [illegible]

Barley was active and advanced 2½ per bu on No. 2, under a good demand. [illegible]

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following:

The following table exhibits the supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at the lakes and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail, and New York canals, on Sept. 14, 1872:

[illegible table]

Stocks of flour and grain in Liverpool, as reported by Messrs. Baxter, Steedman & Coats, of that city:

[illegible table]

The average weekly consumption of wheat during July and August, 1872, has been 99,280 qrs.

The grain exports from Russia from Jan. 1 to June 1, for the undermentioned years, compare as follows:

	1871. *Chetwerts.	1872 *Chetwerts.
Wheat	3,215,856	2,697,710
Maize	191,307	160,858
Oats	3,053,022	160,104
Barley	596,577	320,081
Rye	1,345,420	1,062,221
Peas	88,664	29,836
Total *Chetwerts	7,480,446	4,610,620

*Equal to 5 96265-100000 bushels, each.

The following is the wheat production of France, official statistics:

[illegible table]

*A hectolitre equals 3 bushels 83,787-100,000 decimal.

The crop of 1868 was estimated at 116,000,000 hectolitres, or 329,324,000 Winchester bushels, and that of 1869 at 100,000,000 hectolitres, or 286,000,000 Winchester bushels. The average wheat crop for the nine years ended with 1869 was 284,-540,806 Winchester bushels. The population of France, by a recent census, was 37,472,732. The annual consumption of wheat is placed at 90,075,-490 hectolitres, or 256,273,190 bushels, including 75,391,340 hectolitres, or 214,035,720 bushels, for the food of the population; and 14,684,280 hectolitres, or 42,256,335 bushels for seed, food for animals, manufactures, and other purposes.

French imports and exports, three years:

[illegible table]

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

[illegible table]

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet, and prices were generally unchanged. The following sales were made on the call: 5,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1.15⅞; 10,000 bu do, seller October, at $1.15⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.15½.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller October	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, do, new	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

BUTTER—Nothing new was developed in the butter market. The demand continues steadily fair, both on local consumptive account and for shipment, and, with only moderate stocks in store, the prevailing feeling is firm. Choice dairy in past packages commands 30@32c readily, while for anything fancy even higher prices are being realized. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 29@32c; fair to good grades, 18@28c; inferior to common, 12@16c.

BAGGING—Remains comparatively steady at unchanged prices. Trade was rather quiet all around, to-day, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders. We quote: Stark, 36c; Grahampton, 35c; Ludlow, 34c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 34c; Royal River, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 32c; wool sacks, 60@65c.

BROOM CORN—There was a fair movement in this market, and prices were firmer. We quote: [illegible]

BEANS—Trade was quiet at the annexed range of prices: $1.50@2.45 for common to choice, and $2.50@2.60 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We quote the market active at the appended range of prices: [illegible]

[illegible table]

CHEESE—For this staple the market was again firm, the demand being fairly active at the quoted prices. Stocks are only fair and dealers are not urging sales at any concession. We repeat our quotations as follows: New York factory, 14@14½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Prices were the same as prevailed at the close of last week, and were uniform for all descriptions save Erie and Briar Hill, which were selling at $9.50 and 10.00. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Mingo, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market was dull and prices favored buyers. We now quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.40; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@7½c; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@22.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₩ m.

CIDER—Arriving to a moderate extent, but sales dragged slowly. Sales of 6 brls at $8.00; 2 brls at $7.00.

EGGS—Quotable at 18@21c per dozen.

FISH—Dealers report a satisfactory active demand for fish, and with no surplus stock on hand, the general market seemed firm. The exception was whitefish, they ruling easy, in anticipation of increased receipts. Cod is still scarce. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—A good business was doing in foreign fruits, and the market for such was steady and firm. Domestic varieties are dull, and in some descriptions an easier feeling is noted. We repeat our quotations: [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples in light supply, and salable. Peaches are over ripe and selling rather lower on that account. Grapes in light supply. [illegible]

GROCERIES—With the exception of a slight advance in fancy Rio coffee, no quotable changes were noted in prices of goods in this line. Continued activity in sugar, and, notwithstanding the higher range, with decided firmness. Syrups are also exceedingly firm. The recent advance of 3@5c at the East, together with the large and increasing demand will, no doubt, result in an advance here. We quote:

[illegible]

HAY—Was again in light supply, and, with an increased activity in the demand, the market ruled firm at full prices. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, beater pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00; For delivery, pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this market a liberal amount of trading was done, and prices were again firm, especially so for heavy stock, the supply of which falls considerably short of the wants of the trade. Prices range as follows: Green butchers', 9½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@65c; damaged, [illegible]; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were dull; nominally at 35@38c for good to choice new. Sales of 9 bales choice new at 38c.

IRON AND STEEL—This market exhibits a moderate degree of activity, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

Horse shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7½	rates
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 5-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 6 0-10	rates
Round and square	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	7 @ 9½	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @ 12½	rates

LEATHER—Firmness is still a feature of the market, and in certain lines of goods an advance is anticipated, the supply being inadequate to meet the demand. Following are the prices now current:

HEMLOCK.

[illegible table]

OAK.

[illegible table]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles continue in good inquiry, and prices remain firm, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 44c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—No. 2 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8½@9c.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was meagre, and quotations were easy, as follows:

[illegible table]

NAILS—Following are the rates now current: [illegible]

OILS—A further advance of 2c in the price of turpentine is noted. The demand is active, while the supply is very light, and a further upward movement is predicted by dealers. Lard, linseed, and carbon remain firm. We now quote: Carbon, [illegible]; extra lard oil, strictly winter, [illegible]; do, ice-pressed, [illegible]; linseed, raw, [illegible].

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a light demand existed to-day, and values were without material change.

[illegible table]

POULTRY—The demand was fair, and quotations ruled firm as follows: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.25; turkeys at 12@14c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Following are the quotations now current: New at $1.40@1.50 ₩ brl, and 50@55c ₩ bu.

SEEDS—The aggregate demand was moderately large, and quotations ruled steady as follows: Timothy at $3.75@3.90 for poor; $3.95@4.05 for good; $4.10@4.25 for prime; clover, $8.00@8.25; flax, $1.85@1.87½.

SALT—We quote the market moderately active at the following prices: Saginaw fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.25; do with bags, $3.25@3.50; Ashton dairy, ₩ bag, $4.75; ground alum, $1.90.

SWEET POTATOES—Supply liberal. Sales of boxes yellow at 60c, 100 brls at $3.00; 25 brls at $2.75.

TEAS—We quote the market fairly active, and steady. Following are the ruling prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.30; superfine to fine old hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 50@75c; powder, 60@$1.00; choice, to extra, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra leaf Japan, 70@80c; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 50@60c; common to fair Oolong, 45@50c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@90c.

TOBACCO—This market remains firm, with a good business doing. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@70c; common, 35@50c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@40c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Were quiet. Sales of 10 brls onions at $1.50; 11 brls at $2.00@2.00; 3 brls silver skins at $2.50; 7 brls turnips at $1.75@2.00; 5 brls beets at 1.25@1.50; 5 brls carrots at $1.00.

WOOD—Prices are steady as follows: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.00 @8.00 delivered.

WOOL—No new features were developed in this market. Trade was fairly active, and quotations were steady, as follows:

[illegible table]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,311 head. The market was about as dull as it well could be, there being a total absence of anything like activity in the demand from any source. The different classes of buyers were all in attendance, but neither shippers, butchers, nor feeders manifested any inclination to operate at the prices current, and very little was accomplished in the way of sales. Shippers took a few car loads, and perhaps as many more were taken by local buyers and feeders, at prices not varying materially from those prevalent on the closing days of last week. The pens are full of stock and the market has a bad look.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@5.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@4.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.00@4.50

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 4,442. For good to choice heavy hogs, such as are usually sought after by New Haven, Boston, and Providence buyers, the demand was active, and prices ruled strong at 5c per 100 lbs advance. Yorkers were also firmer, in sympathy, though no appreciable advance was gained. Sales were reported at $4.70@5.10, chiefly at $4.90@5.00. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

[illegible table]

SHEEP—The market was inactive and unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,148	2,290
Shingles, m	2,410	2,235
Lath, pieces, m	188	450

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	1,141	2,497
Shingles, m	2,450	2,025
Lath, pieces, m	30	550

CARGOES—The demand to-day was of a light character, and prices rather favored buyers. A change in prices. At the close of business hours fifteen cargoes were left over.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

[illegible table]

WEST SHORE.

[illegible table]

At the close prices ranged as follows:

[illegible table]

Sales were:

Cargo barge Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 64 m ft strips and boards at $16.00; 49 m ft inferior inch lumber at $12.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr C. L. Johnston, from Oconto, 180 m ft strips and boards at $21.50; 35 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 57 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00; 37 m ft coarse inch lumber at $14.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Rand, from Manistee, 75 m ft 2 inch at $12.50; 20 m large 2-inch joist at $13.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 80 m ft timber, 20 feet and over, at $17.00. Hold on contract. Sold by Borland, Blanchard & Co.

Cargo schooner Ida, from Manistee, deck load, consisting of 70 m two-inch at $12.50. Hold on contract. Sold by Borland, Blanchard & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The general demand was good, and prices remain firm as follows:

[illegible table]

HARDWOOD.

[illegible table]

ON TRACK.

We make no changes in prices, which remain firm and unchanged:

[illegible table]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@ 31s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 4d; spring wheat, 11s 9d@12s 9d; white, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—4 p. m.—Market steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Consols—Money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞. Bonds of '65, 92⅞; do '67, 91⅞; 10-40s, 87⅞; new 5s, 89; Erie, 50⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 23—Rentes, 53f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23—Bonds of '62, 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—Cotton easier; middling upland, 9⅞@9⅞d; Orleans, 10d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Quiet and steady; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 31s@31s 6d. Corn, 29s 6d. Beef, 87s 6d. Cheese, 60s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The week opens with an active trade with agents and jobbers for cotton and woollen goods. Prices for all grades of goods steady and unchanged. Prints continue the active feature of the market, and are still in short supply. Woollen flannels are very active, and some desirable fancies are getting scarce. Foreign goods are in good demand. Dress goods and fancies are selling at low rates. Shawls and hosiery improving in demand and quite firm.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—BEEVES—The total is the largest ever known, or 11,320 for the week. For Monday, 8,500 or 80 cars at Communipaw, 130 at One Hundredth street, and 63 at Weehawken, making 8,120, but the same 400 State cattle. Weather hot and market very bad, with extremely heavy receipts. [illegible]

SHEEP—A glutted market, the total being 26,000, or 15,000 more than the previous week. On sale to-day 14,000, and very many were carried over until to-morrow. Sheep sell largely at 5@5c; a few prime at 6@6½c; [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts 42,000 for the week, and 131 cars to-day. Live unchanged, with dressed selling at 6½c for extreme heavy; 6¾@7c for medium, and 7@7½c for pigs. A car of 265-lb live pigs sold at $5.62 per cwt.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—COTTON—Lower, with a brisk export demand; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 18,000 brls superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.45; common to good extra, $7.30@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.00@9.00; St. Louis, $7.00@11.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat—Winter in limited supply and unchanged; spring lower; receipts, 145,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, at $1.42@1.46; No. 2 do, $1.40@1.52; Northwestern spring, $1.58@1.64; No. 1 Milwaukee do, $1.50@1.57; extra choice No. 1 Milwaukee afloat, $1.62; winter red Western, $1.55@1.70; white Western, $1.92. Rye scarce and firm; Western in store, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair export demand. Receipts, 368,000 bu. Steamer western mixed, 64@64½c; sail do, 65@65½c; unsound, 58@61c. High mixed nearly yellow, 64½@66c. Oats heavy; receipts, 45,000; old Western, 37@40c; do Ohio, 42@44c; new mixed, 40@44c; white, 45@48c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 23c.

HOPS—Dull, prices favor buyers.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14½@17½c. Sugar, dull; fair to good refining, 10½@10½c; Cuba, 9¾@10c; Porto Rico, 9@10c. Molasses dull; Muscovado, 35@38c. Rice quiet at 9@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 24½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 61½c.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE SEPT. 21.

Wheat	[illegible]
Corn	33,000
Oats	3,380,000
Rye	3,245,000
Barley	77,000
Malt	44,000
Peas	266,000
	15,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $14.00@14.25; prime mess, $13.00@13.50; mess for October, $14.00 @14.10. Beef quiet; mess, $5.00@7.00; hams dull at $22.00@32.00; tierce inactive; prime mess, $13.00 @16.00; India mess, $17.00@18.00. Cut meats steady; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 7c; middles dull and heavy; long clear, 9½c; short ribs 9c. Lard unchanged; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8⅞@9c; old, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@13½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92½@93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Market generally dull. The only sale reported was 2,000 bu corn at 53½c. Wheat and oats unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—½c higher; wheat, 13½c; corn, 12c; oats, 7½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 23—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.53. Corn dull at 60c. Barley dull; Canada, $1.08; Bay of Quinte, $1.10.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, steady; superfine, $5.00@ 5.25; choice family, $7.75@8.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 11½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged; mess pork, $13.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 12c; packed bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib and clear sides none offered. Sugar-cured hams, 17½@18c. Lard, 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1.50 @1.55; white, $1.60@1.70. Corn steady at 45c. Rye firm at 68@71c. Oats steady; new, 27@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm at $13.75. Lard steady, summer, 8c; kettle, 8½c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, 7c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, 10½c; offerings light; heavy clear rib salable at 10½c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 8½c wanted at 7½c, some held higher; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 12c; held at 12½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.80.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.25; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.75@8.25; Minnesota, $8.75 @9.50. Wheat firm; common to prime Western red, $1.65@1.75; amber, $1.85. Rye held at 80c. Corn held firmly; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 66c. Oats dull; mixed and new white, 40@45c. Barley—Western, $1.05@1.10.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15½c; refined, 23@23½c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 95c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.63½; No. 1 $1.63½; amber, $1.49½. Corn steady at 50c. Oats in good demand at 33½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firmer; treble, $7.25@7.50; family, $8.50 @10.00. Corn, quiet; white mixed, 80@85c; white and yellow 80@85c. Oats quiet at 44@45c.

BRAN—$1.00.

HAY—Prime, quiet at $24.00@25.00; choice scarce at $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at 14½c. Bacon scarce at 8@8½c, 12@12½c. Hams, sugar cured, 16@18½c. Lard scarce and firm; choice tierces, 10½@10½c; keg, 12@12½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar scarce; fair to fully fair, 10@11½c. Coffee, 14@19c.

STERLING—21½@23c.

GOLD—13½c.

COTTON—Quiet and easier; sales 1,100 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 17½@17¾c; middling, 18½c; receipts, 2,457 bales; exports coastwise, 2,537; stock, 27,814.

WHISKEY—Quiet but firm at 91@91½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.80. Corn held firmly, but market dull at prices asked; No. 2 mixed, 30@30c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2, 21c. Barley active and firm at 70@85c for prime to choice. Rye steady; No. 2, 56c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.00. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders, 7c; packed, 7½c. Bacon active and strong; over 1,000,000 lbs sold; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c cash, 11½c buyer the month; clear sides, 12c. Lard firm; summer, $8.40@8.60 per cwt.

HOGS—Wanted at 4½@5c.

CATTLE—Active and firm at 3½@5½c for butchers', and 5@6c for shipping grades.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—COTTON—Heavy receipts depress the market; middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Medium and upper grades firm; double extra spring, $6.50@7.00. Corn meal lower at $3.25. Corn dull at 57@60c. Oats in good demand at 45c.

HAY—The heavy receipts depress the market; $24.00@25.00.

BRAN—Firmer at $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear sides, 11½@11½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.47½@1.48; No. 1 red, $1.62@1.62½; No. 2, $1.56@1.56½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45c; low mixed, 44@44½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 35½c; No. 2, 32½@32c; rejected, 26½@27c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; to Buffalo, 7½@8c; Oswego and Kingston, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,800 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter held at $1.43. Corn steady; low mixed, 48c; high mixed, 49c. Oats firm; new, 34c; old No. 1 State, 37c.

PETROLEUM—In active demand and higher.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.18½. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 25½c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 57c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, 65½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16c; Oswego, 23.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 93,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 126,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice amber, $2.00; good to prime red, $1.75@ 1.95; common to fair red, $1.45@1.65. Corn firm and higher; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats steady; Western mixed, 39@40c; white, 41@43c. Rye quiet at 77@80c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong; mess pork, $15.00. Bulk meats firmer and higher; none offering; shoulders, 7½c; sides, 10½c; clear rib, 11c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 8½@9c; sides scarce at 11c; clear rib, 12½c; sugar-cured hams, 19½@20c. Lard very dull at 9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91½@94c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED. Sept. 23.

Schr Granada, Oswego, 450 tons salt.

Schr Julia Smith, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

Scow Ida H. Bloom, White Lake, 65 m lumber 75 m lath.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 112 pkgs butter, 30 brls flour, 43 bales hops, and sundries.

Prop Annie Laura, Boston Harbor, sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 648 tons iron ore, shingles, and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, 310 m shingles, and sundries.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 370 bars R. R. iron, 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.

Brig Mechanic, Oconto, 215 m lumber.

Schr Alice, Buffalo, 540 tons coal.

Schr Mary, Muskegon, 88 m lumber.

Schr Caledonian, South Haven, 15 cds wood, 20 cds bark.

Schr D. R. Dobbins, Buffalo, 740 tons coal.

Schr Harriet Ann, Portage Lake 5 m lumber.

Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, 8 brls fish and sundries.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 127 pkgs fish, 30 tons pig iron, 1,093 steel rails, and sundries.

Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal, 190 tons pig iron, and sundries.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Bark J. C. King, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.

Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.

Bark Jno. Breden, Buffalo, 3,500 brls salt.

Brig Pilgrim, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 381 m lath.

Schr W. Bailey, Buffalo, 350 tons coal.

Schr S Bates, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 15 m shingles.

Schr Tri-Color, Holland 33 cords wood.

Schr Harmony, Manistee, 130 m lumber, 130 m lath.

Schr Gipsy, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.

Schr Almeyda, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber.

Schr Couch, Buffalo, 1,042 tons coal.

Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

Schr Geo. Gable, Racine, 175 m lumber.

Schr Horace Greeley, Sister Bay, 61 cords wood.

Schr J. H. Mead, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr A. B. Moore, Little Bay de Noc, 140 m lumber.

[illegible]

Schr Trio, Holland, 35 m lumber.

Schr Australia, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Schr Mercy H. Perry, White Lake, 160 m lumber.

Schr W. G. Grant, Cheboygan, 150 m lumber.

Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.

Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr C. L. Johnson, Grand Bay, 150 m lumber.

Schr G. R. Holmes, Cheboygan, 112 m lumber, 61 m lath.

Barge Golden Harvest, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Barge Apprentice Boy, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 70 m lath.

Barge Grand Haven, Menominee, 210 m lumber.

Schr Gilbert Knapp, Cheboygan, 130 m lumber.

Schr John Jewett, Cleveland, 198 tons stone.

Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, 65 m lumber.

Schr Three Bells, Grand Haven, 45 cds wood.

Schr Four Brothers, Holland, 100 cds bark.

Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.

Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 230 m lumber, 12 m lath, 15 m shingles.

Schr F. W. Gifford, Erie, 709 tons coal.

Schr C. H. Hackley, Michigan City, light.

Schr Pandora, Goderich, 459 tons salt in bulk.

Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.

Barge Comet, Muskegon, 260 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr Anna Maria, Green Bay, 260 m lumber.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.

Schr H. Rand, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr Arrow, Holland, 70 cds bark.

Schr Annie Lisk, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.

Schr R. P. Wade, Grand Haven, 157 m lumber.

Schr Planet, Holland, 75 m lumber.

Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, 75 cds slabs.

Schr Dashing Wave, Cleveland, 517 tons coal.

Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 150 m lumber.

Scow Magdalena, White Lake, 60 cds slabs.

Barge Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr D. S. Rosier, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr J. O. Moss, Pensaukee, 140 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Eliza, Windmill Pier, 55 cds wood.

Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 480 tons pig iron.

Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Schr R. B. King, McCarthy's Pier, 85 cds wood.

Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.

Schr Lizzie Throop, Ludington, 82 m lumber.

Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 45 cds wood.

Schr Moselle, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Scow M. N. Dunham, McCarthy's Pier, 110 cds wood.

Scow Carrier, Black Creek, 33 cds wood.

Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.

Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.

Prop City of Madison, Marquette, 150 tons pig iron, 35 m lumber.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 750 brs r r iron, and sundries.

Schr Catchpole, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.

Schr C. N. Johnson, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.

Schr Correspondent, Cleveland, 357 tons stone.

CLEARED. Sept. 23.

Scow Ida H. Bloom, White Lake, 2,000 bu oats, and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Sheboygan, 35 brls salt, 35 green hides, 105 kits fish, and sundries.

Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 11,043 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 100 cases lard.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop Java, Buffalo, 50,118 bu oats, 30,232 bu barley.

Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 17,800 bu corn, 319 brls flour, 100 firkins butter, 7 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.

Brig Mechanic, Collingwood, 15,400 bu corn.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Collingwood, 9,179 bu corn.

Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, 6 brls pork, 6 brls beef, and sundries.

Prop St. Joseph, St Joseph, sundries.

Schr Horace Greeley, Sister Bay, 60 bu oats.

Schr Tri-Color, Holland, sundries.

Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 10,000 bu oats.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 300 bags flaxseed.

Schr C. H. Hackley, Buffalo, 14,300 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—We note the following engagements: To Montreal—Prop Lake Ontario, wheat at 30c. To Kingston—Schr Madeira, wheat [illegible]. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Prop Roanoke, wheat at 16½c. To Kingston—Schrs Jennie Mullen and Charger, wheat at 26c. To Buffalo—Prop Fountain City, balance cargo of wheat at 16c; prop Vanderbilt, same; prop Toledo, barley at 15c; prop Russia, corn and oats at 14½c and 9½c; prop Nebraska, wheat at 16c; schrs W. O. Brown and Chas. H. Hackley, corn at 14½c; schrs Libbie Nau and Alice Richards, corn at 14½c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Rates firm. Charters as follows: Schooner Nabob, coal to Chicago, at $1.05 per ton, free; schooner H. C. Winslow, water-lime to Detroit at 12c brl. f o b; schooners Anna Vought, Onondaga, Kate Richmond, Mears, coal, Erie to Chicago, $1.30 per ton for hard coal and $1.00 for soft coal, free; schooner Ottawa, salt to Cleveland at 10c per brl f o b.

TOLEDO, Sept. 23—Grain freights continue firm at about yesterday's quoted rates, by sail. There are no vessels here, and it is difficult to state prices correctly what would be paid. Steamers demand 1c advance—9c on grain to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—Grain freights are steady and firm at 16c for wheat to Buffalo, 23c to Oswego, and 24c to Kingston. The schooner Senator takes a cargo of wheat to the first-named port at 16c.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Shoo Fly, towing canal boats Norway and Kennebec, from Chillicothe; and Monte Christo from Lake Depue, all with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canal boats Asia and Monitor, both light, dropped down to Peru. Three feet five inches of water reported on Kickapoo bar.

CANAL—Passed in—Norway and Kennebec, both from Chillicothe; Monte Christo, from Lake Depue; Nautilus, from Peru; Bay State, from LaSalle; all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Olive Branch, Hunter, Gold Hunter, and Gold Rod, all light, for LaSalle; Monitor and Asia, both light, for Peru; Andrew Jackson with a light load of hard coal for Henry; prop Wm. Gooding, and State Scow, for Henry. Eight feet and seven inches of water on the mitre-sill of lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—PASSED UP—Props Arctic, Sheridan, and Pacific; barks Austin, Joseph Masten, Monitor, Oneonta, and Constitution; brig Standard; schrs Melrose, Trenton, Cuba, Holly, D S Austin, Camanche, Fostwing, Cleveland, and Wind.

PASSED DOWN—Props Rocket, Meteor, Canisteo, Scott, Milwaukee, Brooklyn, Lawrence, Hackett, and barges; bark Acorn; schrs Thomas Gawn, Bentley, Belle Walbridge, Worthington, Wanoma, and Carlingford.

WIND—East.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23—PASSED UP—Props Argyle, Colorado; barks J. G. Wells, I. C. Woodruff, Winona; schrs Maggie McCrea, Angus Smith, Sam Flint, Mears.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Cuba; barks Pensaukee, Wm Jones, C. K. Nims; schr F. Morrell.

WIND—Southeast.

Passed Port Colborne.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 23.—DOWN—Prop Georgian, Port Rowan to Montreal, mdse; schr Magdala, Cleveland to Port Dalhousie, coal; schr T. Perry, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr Penokee, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Portage, Oak Harbor to Oswego, lumber and barge Lincoln, Chicago to Kingston, corn; barge Ligar, Chicago to Kingston, corn; prop Canada, Milwaukee to Montreal, wheat; prop Bruno, Toledo to Montreal, corn; prop City of Chatham, Detroit to Montreal, wheat; schr Thomas A. Holland, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Wacousta, Detroit to Kingston, staves.

UP—Schr Kate Kelly, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr Knight Templar, Oswego to Chicago, coal; prop Granite State, Oswego to Toledo, mdse; schr Corsican, Oswego to Racine, coal; prop Dromedary, Montreal to Toledo, salt; prop Maine, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, mdse; brig Emery, Oswego to Buffalo, iron ore.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Minnie Wing.

CLEARED FOR PENSAUKEE—Schr Gold Hunter.

CLEARED FOR BASS—Schrs Philo Scoville, Monterey, Rainbow and Trowbridge.

WIND—West, fresh.

Miscellaneous Items.

WIND—Last evening South.

TWO OLD RELICS GONE.—The storm of Wednesday swept out of existence two old relics which will be well remembered by many on the lakes and rivers. The obituary of the Forester has already been written upon one or two previous occasions, when she was announced as a total loss. For many years she was a fast-running steamer between Detroit and Port Huron. She was old. The E. B. Elliott, also a side-wheel steamer, came out in 1854, and was, consequently, 18 years old. She was the same year as the Forester, and was built at Newport by Z. Pangborn, now deceased. She served for many years as a tug-boat on the rivers, until deemed no longer fit for such duty, and was then, like many others, converted into a lumber-barge.

IN DRY DOCK.—The following vessels are at Messrs. Miller Bros. ship yard, undergoing extensive repairs: A. Rust, A. Bronson, C. North, Three Bells, and Falcon.

ASHORE.—The schooner Mary Booth is reported ashore at Pilot Island.

A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN DROWNED.—A sad case of drowning took place on the Detroit River at about 8 o'clock this morning. While the propeller Potomac, of the Western Transportation Line, commanded by Captain R. P. Webster, was coming up the river and near the upper light, Captain Webster fell out from the forward gangway and was drowned. At the time he was directing some of his men with the second mate in getting a new fender slung to the side of the boat, and while attempting to push it to one side, lost his footing and fell over, the fender falling and hitting him in the back, as is believed, and disabling him. Wood and other floatable material was thrown to him, but did not come within his reach. His first cry was, "Stop her and back her," which was instantly done. He then halloed, "My back is broken, I must drown," and immediately disappeared. Captain W. has commanded steamers for many years in the above line, and was widely and favorably known. He was about 41 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children at Kingsville, Ohio.—*Detroit Post, Sept. 21.*

ACCIDENT—A serious accident happened on the Mary McVea, yesterday forenoon. One of the sailors was on the foremast mending some torn sails, and having finished his job turned to climb down on deck, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated upon the deck and broke one of his legs. The name of the unfortunate man was Thomas Berthold.

FIVE VESSELS IN TROUBLE.—The Captain of the Geo. Reitz reports five vessels ashore between Manistee and Grand Haven. He could not learn their names.

During the heavy wind last Thursday the bark Richard Winslow lost her square sail yard, jib topsail, and flying-jib, tearing her foremast sails all to shreds.

The schooner W. H. Hawkins was waterlogged off Grand Haven last Saturday. The Captain of the Glad Tidings picked up the crew and towed the vessel into Grand Haven.

STEAMBOAT CHANGE.—It is said that hereafter the steamer Keweenaw will be run with a special reference to the Ontonagon and shore business, going no higher up than that port. As the Keweenaw is a light draft boat she can enter the harbor at any time with the present stage of water, which is manifest. So says the *Miner.*

ONE VESSEL OFF.—Regarding the Prince of Wales and bark W. Home, which were, some days since, driven ashore two miles to the eastward of Port Dalhousie, the latter has been got off and into port, and the former lies on the beach full of water, and requires few days favorable weather to effect her release.

BARGE BRALEY.—The Captain of the tug Bryant, that went in search of the barge Braley, telegraphed yesterday afternoon from Port Burwell, Ont., to Captain James Carroll, as follows: "Could not find barge Braley. Will go to barge Bay City. Don't send tug for the Bay City." The following telegram from Erie, was received by Captain T. T. Day at 1:15 yesterday afternoon: "The Dinsmore safely here after being the worst of the kind, all right. The tug Tuttle is going to Erie and is going now to the place."—*Buffalo Express, Sept. 21.*

DAMAGE TO VESSELS IN THE GALE.—Vessels passing this way since the calming down of the gale exhibit in one way or another, marks of the evidence of the severity of the weather, which on Wednesday was by far the worst that has been experienced. The large, three-masted schooner Annie Sherwood, arrived up at this port yesterday afternoon, having lost her foremast so badly as to require repairs before proceeding on. She experienced the worst of the gale off Point au Pelee. The bark Golden West, upward bound, was also cut up by the sea, losing her jib-boom and jib-topsail so as to require repairs. Reports of other disasters may in a short time be looked for, as vessels or steamers arrive.—*Detroit Post, Sept. 21.*

Sad State of Affairs.

The *New Mexican* is in receipt of a letter from a gentleman now in El Paso, New Mexico, just returned from a long trip through the frontier of Mexico, giving a vivid picture of the state of affairs now existing throughout the country he passed through. He says the condition of affairs in the states bordering upon this country is such that if known the whole world would stand aghast at the spectacle. There is not the slightest security in any one of them for either life or property. The able bodied men are absent from their homes; the cultivated fields are laid waste; the fences destroyed, and the half-made crops abandoned. The miserable *jacals* of the poor contain only the women that cannot get away, and whose subsistence is derived from doubtful and precarious sources. Many of the men are either concealed in the mountains, making clandestine visits to their homes, or frequent the highways for purposes of robbery and plunder. Every industry is destroyed and nowhere is there peace or security.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible table]

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

[illegible table]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible table]

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

[illegible table]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

[illegible table]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible table]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible table]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible table]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

[illegible table]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

[illegible table]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 116 West Washington-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st, corner of Monroe, to No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

DR. A. G. OLIN,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

[illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

[illegible]

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

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Tuesday Morning, September 24, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The Weekly Campaign Tribune will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Gilman, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 3.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Chenoa, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Pontiac, Livingston Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Odell, Livingston County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Dwight, Livingston Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:
Ottawa, LaSalle County, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Morris, Grundy County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Edward Rummel.

The Hon. Edward Rummel will speak as follows:
Metamora, Woodford Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Friday, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Galesburg, Knox Co., Friday, Sept. 27.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:
Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mt. Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.

The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:
Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks will address the people at the following times and places:
Minooka, Grundy Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 p. m.
Plainfield, Will Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, night.
Streator, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Tonica, LaSalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:
Michigan City, Sept. 25, evening.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 3, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

The Hon. W. M. Springer.

The Hon. W. M. Springer will speak in Wisconsin at the following times and places:
Fond du Lac, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Oshkosh, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Green Bay, Friday, Sept. 27.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

It is now considered probable that Indiana will be carried by Thomas A. Hendricks, on the 8th of October next, in spite of all the patronage of the Government, and all the money which Morton is so freely using. We assume that, besides the legitimate addition of the colored voters to the vote for Browne, a tremendous effort will be made by the Grant faction to poll four or five thousand colored votes illegally from Kentucky. A large number of young men, who at some former time resided in Indiana, are returning there in crowds to visit their friends and vote. Printed circulars, issued by Grant managers, ask for the names of such voters as can be influenced by furnishing them with employment or money. All the ordinary and extraordinary means of manipulating the polls so as to defeat the actual will of the people were never so systematically used. Morton himself is fighting like a tiger at bay.

But, in spite of all these influences, the facts still remain that there are absolutely no gains to the Grant party among white voters, except the few that can be bought outright; that the full Democratic vote will be polled for Hendricks, without any deduction for Bourbonism. It is estimated that the Liberal Republican vote fully averages 150 per county. This, if it hold good in the count, would make a change of 14,100 votes as compared with the vote of 1870, making a difference in the result of 28,000 votes, after deducting the negro vote, giving a majority of 17,500 for the Liberal State ticket. This is the Liberal estimate in Indiana. The Liberal Republicans in Indiana are as unanimous in voting for State candidates who sustain Greeley and the general cause of Reconciliation and Reform, as the Democrats are in standing by the action of their party.

The sole problem is, whether any new games of fraud, over and above any heretofore played, can be brought to bear by Morton, Browne & Co. to reverse the above results. We do not believe there can. Our friends in Indiana, in most sections, are thoroughly aroused, diligent, and well organized. The Liberals have the prestige of certain known gains in every township, and the advantage of having the aggressive side of the argument, laboring in behalf of Reform. The Grant people are on the defensive, aiming solely to save as many as they can of their former voters.

The argument is with us. A Satanic appeal to the supposed war passions and the assumed sectional fanaticisms of their voters is the whole stock in trade of their speakers, from Morton down. But the hypocrisy of this appeal is becoming felt. It is growing thin. It has been so long a thrice-told tale that it is worn out.

Again, Hendricks is personally a much stronger man than his competitor. In October, 1868, he came within 961 votes of being elected, in a total vote of 342,189, though in the ensuing November Grant carried the State by a majority of 9,572. This vote indicates the personal strength of Hendricks in Indiana. He is certain of his election. Indiana is not a State whose people can be judged from those of Vermont or Maine. Her more central location; the fact that many of her voters who, on grounds of Unionism, have voted with the Republican party, are of Southern birth or connections; and her larger foreign and floating vote, all render her more sensitive than the extreme Northeastern States to the issues of this campaign. A not inconsiderable Quaker-Abolitionist vote is with us on the great issues of Reconciliation, and through the personal influence of George W. Julian. If our friends are vigilant, persistent, and watchful, it is not in the power of the party of Hate to beat them.

OAKES AMES ON THE STAND.

The public pressure which has been brought to bear upon Mr. Oakes Ames has at last drawn that gentleman out of his shell, and forced him to say something as to the alleged distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among Congressmen for corrupt purposes. The explanation appears in the form of a card to his constituents, and, as compared with his letters written to M'Comb, in January, 1868, is one of the most remarkable examples of letter-writing which has been produced during the present campaign, and leaves Mr. Oakes Ames in a more deplorable condition than he was before he wrote it. His constituents, and the public generally, have now to decide whether to believe Mr. Oakes Ames in 1868 or 1872, and, if those constituents or any one else can decide in this case of Ames *vs.* Ames, they are possessed of more shrewdness and ingenuity than are usually credited even to the shrewdest New Englander.

There are two or three points in Mr. Ames' letter to his constituents which were fatal to the effect he intended to produce. Mr. Ames says: "All the executive officers of the Company and several of its largest stockholders, including myself, have answered the said suit, long since, under oath, that the charges were entirely false,—that not a single share of the stock of that Company was ever given to any member of Congress, directly or indirectly, by me, or any one else to my knowledge." This is not a categorical answer; in other words, it is no answer at all, but simply an evasion of the most shuffling description. It is not charged that Mr. Ames delivered so many shares of Credit Mobilier stock to the Congressmen whose names he furnished to Mr. M'Comb, but so many thousand dollars' worth of stock values. Legislative bribery is very rarely accomplished by placing in the hands of the legislator certificates or receipts, or any documentary evidence which must appear upon the records, or may be liable to turn up in some ugly form hereafter to confront the receiver. The expert briber would laugh at such verdancy in his profession, and the practised bribee would peremptorily refuse to carry the means of his own conviction round with him in his pockets. The shrewd lobbyist understands the art of addition, division, and silence sufficiently to provide his confederate with the spoils and cover up the transaction. Every one knows that valuable considerations were used at Washington to affect Pacific Railroad legislation, and the mere assertion of Mr. Ames, that he did not give members of Congress a stated number of shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, amounts, therefore, simply to an equivocation. Mr. Tweed, Mr. Cameron, or any noted corruptionist, might with equal propriety say that they had never bribed any one, because they had never presented shares or written evidences of value and taken receipts therefor.

Mr. Ames' assertion is evasive in another way. He asserts that he himself, together with the executive officers of the Company and several of the largest stockholders, have long since answered, under oath, the charges contained in Mr. M'Comb's testimony. They have done nothing of the kind. They have simply filed an answer to the bill in equity which Mr. M'Comb caused to be brought against them,—an answer of general denial, and they have not denied that shares of stock were given to members of Congress, because no such charge was made in the plaintiff's bill. The letters of Ames, and the memorandum he gave to M'Comb, are incidents of the latter's testimony before the Examiner appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, not a part of his bill at all, which Ames and others answered.

We have brought home to Mr. Ames two glaring instances of evasion. Has Mr. Ames not only been guilty of evasion, but, also, of falsehood? He says, in his letter to his constituents: "Perhaps I ought to add that all the legislation ever asked for in aid of the construction of the Pacific Railroad was granted years before these alleged transactions. The last act of Congress in aid of that road was passed in 1864, nor has anything been asked for, excepting the removal of the office of the Company from New York to Boston, to avoid the blackmailing suits of James Fisk, Jr., and M'Comb, in Judge Barnard's Court. A long time after the act of Congress, amended in 1864, in aid of the Pacific Railroad, was passed, the road being in great danger of breaking down, I was urged to aid in its construction, which I consented to do, and never since I had any connection with it, or thought of being connected with its construction, has Congress granted any aid or been asked to." This is a direct misstatement of facts. In 1867, six weeks before Ames gave M'Comb the memorandum, an amendment to regulate the tariff of rates on the Pacific Road was removed from a joint resolution in the House, to suit Mr. Dawes. In 1868, a bill, incorporating the substance of this amendment, was defeated. In 1869, the bonds of the Pacific Road were exempted from paying interest. In 1871, an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill was passed in both Houses, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Pacific Railroad Company in money one-half of the compensation for all services heretofore rendered, in violation of the act of 1862. It is beyond comprehension that Mr. Ames' memory is so treacherous in matters which so vitally concerned him, and which were consummated while he was a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee. If it is, of what value is the rest of his contribution to his constituents? If this statement is an intentional falsehood, what reliability can be attached to any part of the document?

The reliability of Mr. Ames does not increase when his address of 1872 is compared with his letters to M'Comb in 1868. Mr. Ames, in 1872, says that he did not give any shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier to members of Congress. On Jan. 25, 1868, Mr. Ames wrote to M'Comb: "I have assigned, as far as I have given, to four from Massachusetts; one from New Hampshire; one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one-half, Ohio; two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one, Maine; and I have three to place, which I shall put where they will do most good to us. I am here on the spot, and can better judge where they should go." The letter was written from Washington. Three days after, Mr. Ames writes to M'Comb again: "We allowed Durant to place $58,000 to some three or four of his friends, or keep it himself. I have used this where it will produce most good to us, I think." We have shown Mr. Ames guilty of evasion in two notable instances. We have shown him guilty of a degree of forgetfulness which destroys his credibility as a witness, or of uttering a deliberate falsehood, which accomplishes the same end. We now have shown him impeaching his own veracity. His letters admit bribery. They admit the use of Credit Mobilier stock for purposes of bribery. The only reasonable inference that can be drawn from the letters is, that it was placed with members of Congress, and the memorandum which Ames gave to M'Comb confirms this inference.

Now, if Ames did not use this stock for bribing Congressmen, what did he do with it? He says he has used it. What did he use it for? He says, in a letter written at Washington, he has placed it where "it will do us the most good." Where was that? In what place would this stock do the road most good? M'Comb has said that he gave it to Wilson, Boutwell, Blaine, and others. Did he or did he not? In his answer to M'Comb's bill, Ames avows that he is on the books as trustee for these shares. For whom was he trustee? If Mr. Ames did not use these shares as alleged, will he be kind enough to inform the public what he did with them, and, if he did not do any anything with them, will he state in which one of his capacious pockets they are, and why they are there?

We have followed Mr. Ames far enough in his twistings and turnings. The charge remains unanswered, either by Ames or the Congressmen implicated. If there is any further testimony, let us have it.

RECONCILIATION.

The Rev. Charles Harrington, who resides in Pike County, in this State, and has been a Republican ever since the party was organized, announced, in May last, his intention to vote for Horace Greeley. The gentleman is 76 years old, and well known to the whole people of Pike County, and his defection was considered a grievous loss. In August, a number of his old friends addressed him a letter, asking him if his preference for Greeley "extended to all the nominees, Liberal and Democratic," and whether he was "equally earnest in advocating the election of numerous persons who have never until now accepted the issues of the war." Mr. Harrington replies that he has joined no party, but proposes to aid in electing an honest and efficient President in the person of Mr. Greeley, of whom he says:

> I have been a constant, close reader of his paper, the New York *Tribune*,—most of the time the semi-weekly,—during the last twenty-five years; and yet I have not been able to discover those horrible traits of character, the distorted, mangled columns of that paper are now sought to give him.

In answer to the suggestion that the Democrats had not accepted the results of the war until now, the venerable writer referred to the appeal of Douglas in behalf of the country in 1861, and then adds:

> His appeal was generally to the country, but especially to Democrats, with whom he had, during his political life, been closely and uniformly connected. We all know it was not in vain, when we remember that Illinois responded to the call of the country in regiments by the hundreds. These were made up by volunteers from both the great political parties, and all, as far as I know, filled the place of good citizen-soldiers. And have not these "persons," above referred to, maintained unimpeachable social, moral, religious character, no way essentially differing from their neighbors and former comrades in arms?
>
> We meet them cordially in every issue of life, in labor, commerce, and general business transactions. We give them a hearty welcome to our homes, to unrestricted social intercourse with our families. We go with them to the house of God, confess our sins at the same altar, ask for pardon through the merits of our Divine Savior, and trust alike and alone in Him for salvation. But, you may answer, our complaint is against those who "did not accept the issues of the war until now." Very well; they accept now. And who is he that loves his country more than prince or party, and does not rejoice in the spread of "peace on earth and good will to men"?
>
> I rejoice to know that nearly, if not all, of you are members of some branch of the Christian Church; and, when the repentant sinner seeks our aid to find "that better way," we do not repel him rudely, but, in the spirit of Christianity, direct him to its Author.
>
> And, when the aforesaid class of persons come to us with the best articles of political faith ever presented to or adopted by any party, why should we not, in the judgment of charity, extend to them the hand of fellowship? Please remember these were framed at Cincinnati and finished at Baltimore, and are the expressed sentiments of a majority of the whole people. If we cannot have political peace and friendship upon such a platform, when, and under what conditions more favorable, are we to expect them?
>
> Finally, on review of your whole letter, I am not insensible to the deep solicitude you manifest in my behalf, and the timely suggestions to avoid the fascinating, fatal embrace of the enemy's camp; while you would not wish to invade the right of private judgment in the discharge of its high duties at the ballot-box.

It is probable, so large is the Liberal Republican vote in that county, that Pike will give Greeley and Brown from 1,000 to 1,200 majority in November. The same great change prevails in all that part of the State, where the Liberal Republican vote will range from 150 to 400 votes in each county. Mr. Harrington, in a gentle but not the less impressive manner exposes the hypocrisy of the men who prefer that the Democrats should be in actual rebellion, than have them in hearty, active co-operation with the friends of honest and constitutional government.

Is intemperance gaining ground? The Prohibitionists say yes. They have said it so often that the repetition has convinced many people. Herbert Spencer, in the *Contemporary Review* for September, attacks this theory. He sketches the time when men took drugs to increase their desire for wine; when glasses were so shaped that they had to be held until emptied; when a man was reckoned as a "two-bottle man," a "three-bottle man," etc.; and when (Mr. Spencer might have added) one of the first of Scottish nobles employed a domestic whose sole duty it was to sit under the table and loosen the neckcloths of the guests as they fell from their chairs, in order that they might not suffocate in their drunken sleep. There is another tradition that, at an English debauch, the first man to drop on the floor was stripped, tarred and feathered, and put in bed by his boon companions. The next morning, a servant, whom they had bribed to conceal himself in the room, saw their victim stagger to the pier-glass, stare at the sight that met his eyes, and mutter: "A bird, by ——!" All this belongs only to the past. Intoxication used to be a mark of honor. It is now a disgrace. Education has driven the evil from one class after another. It is now almost exclusively confined to the lowest. As Mr. Spencer says, the remedy for it in that country is not a "Maine-law," but the introduction of the education that has banned it elsewhere.

THE RISE IN FREIGHTS.

It is becoming a serious question what is to be done with the grain-products of the country. During the last sixty days, there has been a general advance in the rates of freights all over the country, and the effect is crushing upon those who produce the lower-priced varieties of grain. This advance has not affected the wheat-growers so much because there is comparatively very little wheat going forward. This is, however, accidental. As an illustration, let us give some figures. The cost of moving corn from a point 100 miles distant from Chicago, by the way of the lakes and Erie Canal, including the intermediate charges, to New York, is 41 1-2 cents. This does not include any charge or profit in that city. The price of corn in New York is 65 cents. Allowing 3 cents per bushel to cover profits and expenses in New York, there is left to the producer just 21 cents per bushel for his corn. In oats, the case is even worse. It costs to deliver oats from a point like distant from Chicago, in the boat at New York, 31 cents per bushel. Oats are selling in New York at 40a44 cents. If 3 cents per bushel be allowed for expenses and profits in New York, there is left to the producer 6 to 10 cents per bushel for his oats at the place of growth.

Of course, there is a limit beyond which wheat, corn, and oats cannot be transported, except at a cost equalling or exceeding the value of the article. The rate of freights on oats has almost reached that point now. They may be still further advanced until they prohibit the transportation of corn, and even of wheat. The present freight charges to New York are nearly double the average rates of last year and the advance in freights is of necessity taken from the price of the grain in the hands of the producer.

The rise in domestic freights is in sympathy with the advance in ocean freights, but the oppression upon the producers is none the less severe. It consumes their product. It is no longer a case of sending one bushel to pay the freight of another; that operation no longer pays. The producer, if freights go any higher, or the price of grain should fall in Liverpool, will have to send some money along, in addition to the corn, to pay the freight on the latter.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is announced to make a speech in Chicago to-night. He comes to advocate the election of General Grant. What his real opinions are on Grant's fitness may be seen in the following letter, written upon that subject some time ago:

> BAY VIEW, NEAR LANESVILLE, MASS., Aug. 21, 1867.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I have read your letter to Mr. Smith on the proposed nomination of Grant with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant are just; but what will you do? You cannot get it, or anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory, published; and why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told.
>
> We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson; that is, nominate a man for supposed availability, without knowing his principles or fitness.
>
> Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and incompetent to govern. I am, yours, truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.
>
> W. JONES, Neenah, Wisconsin.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Hon. J. S. Hildrup has been nominated in the Boone and Winnebago Senatorial District by the Republican party as one of the three Representatives. It is absurd to expect that the party can elect three Representatives in the same district under the law of minority-representation. The object of this is self-evident. It will be remembered that Hurlbut promised to kill certain vermin this fall, including Hildrup. It is well understood by the Liberals in that district that Hildrup is to be cut by all Hurlbut's friends,—the latter to divide their vote between the other two candidates. It is not only proposed to defeat Hildrup, but to have him disgraced by allowing him to receive the smallest possible number of votes in the district. In the meantime, Hurlbut is using Mr. Hildrup in the campaign against vermin. It is now notorious that Mr. Lathrop could have been nominated at Elgin if he had paid the amount of $2,500 for the votes of the McHenry delegation. Hurlbut, after Lathrop's refusal to buy, was nominated; and now Mr. Lathrop is used, also, by Hurlbut in killing the vermin who instructed the Boone delegates for Lathrop.

In the meantime, though the people of that district are anxiously asking for the publication of Hurlbut's letter from Bogota, urging the breaking up of the Republican party and the defeat of Grant, Mr. Hurlbut peremptorily refuses to withdraw the seal of privacy placed thereon. The publication of that letter would show Lathrop, Fuller, Hildrup, and the smaller creatures, how vigorously the General can fight when he undertakes to slay vermin of more exalted rank. Let Hildrup and Lathrop insist upon the publication of that Bogota letter.

The Administration papers are just now expressing a great deal of virtuous indignation over the fact that Senator Trumbull was paid $10,000 for legal services in behalf of the Government. Of course, the fact has no connection with the present campaign. Of course, no one believes that there was anything wrong in this, on the part of Senator Trumbull. His legal services were employed by a special resolution of Congress. Compensation was allowed by a resolution of Congress, which also empowered the Secretary of War to fix the amount, and General Grant himself employed Trumbull. Now it turns out that Senator Conkling has received $3,000 for legal services rendered to the War Department while in Congress, as appears from the following little document:

> The office of the War Department, etc., Roscoe Conkling, debtor 1865, for legal services rendered in the cause of Major J. A. Haddock, $3,000.
> Approved.
> Received, Washington, Nov. 9, 1865, from John Potts, Disbursing Clerk for the War Department, $3,000 in full for the above account.
> (Signed) ROSCOE CONKLING.

In justification of his course, Mr. Conkling said:

> I should be sorry, as an American, to suppose that the standard of intelligence anywhere in the country was so low that any human being, unless it be that distinguished mathematician and warrior, Provost Marshal General Fry, believes that there is the slightest impropriety in a man who is a member of Congress practising his profession as counsel in the Courts, or accepting from the Government of the United States, or from any other client, a retainer for such professional services.

Senator Conkling is the oracle of the President. If Senator Trumbull's conduct is reprehensible, we should like to hear from some of these Grant papers what they think of Conkling. Our own opinion is, that both Trumbull and Conkling were entitled to compensation for their services. But, not being highly indignant, we should like to hear from those that are. It is a fair question. Will some one answer?

The plan of preventing crime by publishing the names of criminals has received a decided check at Liverpool, where the press combined, some time since, to shame drunkards into sobriety by holding each one of them up to popular scorn. At first, this worked well; there was a marked decrease in the number of arrests; and Liverpool was duly proud of the success of its scheme. Unfortunately, after the column of inebriates' names had become a regular feature in the dailies, its preventive effect seemed to be lost. The nominal victims displayed a morbid craving for notoriety, and gave magistrates and reporters the fullest details about their careers. Still another difficulty has brought the plan into disrepute. There were not wanting ready-witted carousers, who imitated Sheridan when he, picked up from the gutter, gave his name as "Wilberforce." Respectable citizens were shocked to find themselves gazetted in their own paper as habitual drunkards. The scheme will probably be abandoned forthwith.

When Judge Barnard, of New York, was Recorder of that city, one James O'Brien was tried before him and sentenced to the Penitentiary for rioting and petty larceny. In the revolutions of time, O'Brien became a State Senator, and as such sat in judgment on the impeachment trial of Barnard. It has been said that O'Brien voted to convict Barnard from motives of revenge; but the truth is, he did not act from a motive even as discreditable as that. O'Brien made a contract with Barnard's friends to vote for his acquittal, and, as O'Brien cannot read or write, Mr. Bixby wrote for him a speech to be delivered explaining his vote for acquittal. O'Brien carried this speech into Court with him, under promise to file it as the reasons for his vote; but, when the vote was taken, voted to degrade the Judge. The Grant men of New York now propose to run this same O'Brien for Mayor of that city.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union and Advertiser* has unearthed a bit of official knavery that would insure the instant removal of the offender, were any one except Chorpenning's ally at the head of the Post Office Department. Mr. S. M. Alley, of Hornellsville, N. Y., wrote to the President of the Greeley Club at Mount Morris, N. Y., asking about the prospects of the campaign, etc. Soon after, he received a letter from one "E. G. Grimes," stating that there were no Liberals there, that he had no hope of a victory, etc. A little investigation showed that there was no "E. G. Grimes" in Mount Morris. Further investigation showed that the handwriting of the letter was that of Jacob A. Mead, Postmaster at Mount Morris. The crime of stealing the original, and answering it under an assumed name, was charged upon him. After some days of silence he has confessed. With amazing effrontery, he says he did it "for a joke." He pleads that there were no Greeley or Grant Clubs; that he "was in the habit of throwing on the side-table all such *letters* and circulars, both of Greeley and Grant, and then look them over at leisure, and see if there was anything new for the campaign;" that this particular letter was unsealed (which Mr. Alley denies); and that he answered it "purely as a joke." When a man's sense of the ludicrous is so distorted that he considers robbing the United States mails a joke, and forging answers from the President of a Liberal Club a jest, it is time that he should be relegated to his native obscurity. Will Postmaster General Creswell remove this humorous Postmaster?—or is he too busy in trying to whitewash the Chorpenning case to take cognizance of smaller sins?

From 1860 to 1865, eight men were employed, at an aggregate salary of $4,700, to manage the Navy-Yard at Kittery, Maine. Johnson's Administration kept all these men in office up to 1868, although there was, of course, far less to do than in time of war. This was probably one of the extravagances that caused the Republican Convention of 1868 to declare:

> The corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

The nominee of that Convention, when elected, dismissed the Johnson appointees at Kittery, and distributed the spoils to his own followers. But lo! there was a miracle. The loaves and fishes that fed eight disciples of Johnson gave food to twenty disciples of Grant. The miracle is explained by the fact that the cost of providing these edibles was, under Johnson, $4,700; under Grant, $20,608. We do not doubt that the twenty votes were worth much in the late election; but, when the people only paid $587.50 apiece for votes for Johnson, why should they be obliged to pay $1,030.40 apiece for votes for Grant? Is it so much more difficult to get the latter?

All the clerks of the New York Post Office and Custom House have been notified that they must pay to the Grant State Committee 1½ per cent of their salaries, if they are not over $1,000, and 2 per cent if they are. This is in direct violation of the Eleventh of the Civil Service Rules and Regulations, which reads:

> No head of a Department, nor any subordinate officer of the Government, shall, as such officer, authorize, or permit, or assist in levying, any assessment of money for political purposes, under the form of voluntary contributions or otherwise, upon any persons employed under his control, nor shall any person pay any money so assessed.

Mr. G. W. Curtis, Chairman of the Civil Service Board, is in New York, and the President is at Long Branch, within easy reach of New York. Either one of them can find out about this assessment by a few minutes' investigation. Unfortunately, the former prefers to devote his minutes to writing editorials about Grant's earnest zeal as a Civil Service Reformer, and the latter prefers to devote his to smoking with Tom Murphy and other friends in his Long Branch cottage. Talking about the Reform is one thing; executing it another.

The foreign trade of the Frenchman's Bay District of Maine, for 1871-2, was: Exports, $0; imports, $928. The duties, at 20 per cent, would be $185.60. A Collector, at $1,310.10, collected this amount. A Special Deputy Collector, at $1,200, helped him perform this arduous task. Three Deputy Collectors, one at $730 and two at $600 apiece, helped the Special Deputy. Two Inspectors, at $1,095 and $500, helped the three Deputies. Two other officials, at $600 and $360, helped the Inspectors. Thus the present economical Administration employs nine men, at an aggregate salary of $6,995.10, to collect $185.60. The facts stated in the report of Mr. George William Curtis on our Civil Service show that the people pay annually to Government officials $510,000,000, of which the Government gets only $383,000,000. An Administration that buys nine voters in one little town by giving them offices, giving them all the duties they collect, and giving them $6,809.50 besides, is largely responsible for this $127,000,000 that is "annually lost in the collection."

A young American woman, calling herself Alice Blanche Oswald, recently threw herself into the Thames, from Waterloo bridge, London, and was drowned. Testimony given at the inquest showed that she had been hired, in New York, as a governess, and that her employer had discharged her when they reached Scotland. She could find no reputable employment, and preferred death to dishonor. The strength of the ruling passion appears in the postscript of a letter she left in her room, which said: "I am 20 years of age on the 14th of this month." She was evidently at least 25. Her tragical death has given new life to the project for a "Strangers' Hotel" in London, where such persons can be cared for until they find something to do.

—Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, says in a published letter:

> Our people believe that the time has come when patriotic men, everywhere, utterly regardless of past political antagonisms of opinion, however diverse, should cordially unite in a common and determined effort to restore concord to the country, preserve its harmonious unity, maintain the local self-government of the States on the basis of the Constitution, rebuke corruption, and exact honesty in every department of the Government; demand frugality in its expenditures, resist all centralizing tendencies, and, in a word, bring back the old Federal ship "to its Jeffersonian tack." Should Greeley and Brown supplant the dominant party, and take charge of the Government on the 4th of March, then, as is devoutly to be hoped, all these results will doubtless follow.

—Rumors are again current as to the changes which are likely shortly to ensue upon the retirement of the British Lord Chancellor. The latest version of the contemplated arrangements is said to be as follows: Sir Roundell Palmer is to be Lord Chancellor; Sir A. Cockburn is to receive a Peerage; Sir J. Coleridge is to be Lord Chief Justice; Sir G. Jessel is to be the Attorney General; and rumor says Mr. Henry James is to be the Solicitor General.

NEW YORK.

Rinaldo Rinaldini in Gotham—The Idiocy of Villain-Worship.

James O'Brien's Quarrel with the Ring—An Accidental Success in Journalism.

Buying Famous Pictures to Bury Them—Is Banjo-Playing Profane?

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

The criminal Forrester, who owes your State a long term of prison-service, seems to have been sent here to furnish the (cheap sensational kind of) reporters with themes for their taste and syntax-offending pens.

INDULGING A VULGAR CUT-THROAT.

You must have noticed the rose-colored accounts that have been printed of Forrester by a portion of the city press. You would imagine from them that he is one of the poetic villains of whom Byron has given us such morbidly-interesting and altogether-unnatural types. He has been mentioned as a romantically daring and charmingly desperate scoundrel, who might, some night, have slipped out of the yellow covers of some maudlin fiction, portraying the deeds of Dick Turpin or Sixteen-String Jack. The plain facts are that Forrester is a low, ignorant knave, with a great deal of cunning, and a sufficient amount of nerve to make resistance to the minions of the law when he can't get away. He must have an enlarged idea of his own consequence and importance since his arrival in the city, where he has been treated by certain representatives of the press, and the police generally, as if he had been a disinherited Prince. Public curiosity has been aroused to see the wonderful malefactor, and dozens of persons have gone every day to his place of confinement, begging for an interview. Any number of cards, messages, bouquets and letters have been conveyed to him by men and women, particularly the latter, expressive of their interest in and sympathy with him.

Poor fellow! he deserves to be an object both of consideration and admiration, when it is to be remembered that he has devoted his life to stealing, stabbing, housebreaking, incendiarism, and other deeds of sacred charity. The police have treated him with a consideration and tenderness bordering on reverence, and, if they really could persuade themselves that he had slain Nathan, I am sure they would approach him with heads bowed and uncovered. The common mind certainly makes slight discrimination between lofty fame and vulgar notoriety. It applauds the prize-fighter, the burglar, and the assassin, in much the same spirit as it welcomes the orator, the statesman, and the poet. The name that is most mentioned is the best name, whether it be that of sinner or saint, thief or sage, cut-throat or casuist.

A ROGUE UNDOING ROGUES.

Now that James O'Brien is using all his energy to get himself elected Mayor of New York, by selling out to the Grant party, it is said that he has formed a league with many of the old Tammany leaders, whom he was instrumental in bringing to grief.

Very few persons seem to have any clear idea of the manner in which the Tammany Ring was broken up, beyond the fact that the *Times* continued to produce the evidence of official frauds, until the whole community was awakened to a sense of monstrous corruptions.

O'Brien, who is reputed to have sprung literally from the gutter and the grog-shop, is accredited with the possession of much shrewdness, energy, and knowledge of human nature, counterbalanced by thorough unscrupulousness in respect to the attainment of his ends. He has long been a power in municipal politics, and has almost always managed to get a large share of the political spoils. More than a year ago, O'Brien made such exorbitant demands upon the other members of the Ring that they declined to accede thereto; consequently, he matured a plan for getting satisfaction. Without exciting the suspicion of Tweed, Sweeny & Co., he selected a certain adventurer who he knew would be a willing tool, and obtained an appointment for him in the Comptroller's office, with the understanding that the new clerk should surreptitiously make exact copies of all the accounts paid by the city in certain years. After a while, the copies were made, unknown to the Comptroller or his subordinates, and placed in the hands of O'Brien, who, as it is said, went with them to Tweed, and demanded $150,000 for them,—the penalty of not purchasing being their appearance in the newspapers. Tweed received the proposition with disdain, and told O'Brien menaces did not frighten him in the least.

THE NOBLE SENATOR

then had recourse, by proxy, to the press; but, much to his astonishment, he was unable to dispose of his records anywhere. He offered them first at high prices, and last at low prices, but no one would buy them. Most of the papers were in the direct Tammany interest, and unwilling, of course, to offend their principal patrons; while the independent journals had no faith in the adventurer who was acting for his principal, or in the accuracy of the copies that had been made.

It is a singular fact that the damning records went begging for some months, until the *Times*—which, it is understood, had lost the prestige Raymond gave it, and materially declined in circulation—concluded to look into the matter,—at the same time making a sort of half-bid for the arithmetical testimony. The partial investigation the publisher was enabled to make having satisfied him that the accounts were probably correct, he began their printing. At first, their appearance produced no effect whatever; but their continuation, with consequential editorial comments and criticisms, finally elicited general attention, and ended in the formation of such a wholesome opinion that Tweed, Sweeny & Co. were forced out of power and office. Many of the newspapers must have regretted then that they had not availed themselves of the opportunity they had had to benefit the community and make money at the same time.

It is very rare that a great success is made in journalism in the way the *Times* made its success. The paper is declared to have been fairly badgered into printing the accounts that have given it far more reputation than anything that ever appeared in its columns.

AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE.

You may have observed the recent death of Bradford M. C. Durfee, who, though less than 30, was the richest man in Fall River, and one of the richest in all Massachusetts. An only child, his father died when he was barely 3 years old, leaving an estate valued then at something like $200,000. The property consisted mainly of real estate and mill-stock, which has gone up so steadily and rapidly that, when young Durfee died, he must have been worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. This seems very extraordinary until it is remembered that Fall River is now the largest cotton-manufacturing town in America; that some thirty new mills have been put up, and that the population has increased one-fifth within the last year. No city in New England can show such prosperity, or such an advance in real estate. Everybody who has had anything to do with the mills has made money, as their stock has, in numerous instances, increased since the war 200, 400, and even 500 per cent.

Mr. Durfee was somewhat eccentric, as is shown by his having purchased while in Europe some years ago, Kaulbach's cartoon of the Reformation, for $25,000, and by his rolling it up and depositing it, after his return, in an old storehouse, where it has remained ever since. He knew nothing of art, and bought the picture merely because he wished to outbid several other men who really appreciated it.

He is said to have been generous at times, but to have suffered from serious attacks of extreme niggardliness. An instance of the latter is, that while on a cruise to the West Indies in his yacht, he was delayed by contrary winds, and, seeing that the voyage would cost him more than he had anticipated, he gave orders that his crew should be deprived of their daily allowance of butter. He was not considered at all bright,—indeed, his intelligence is thought to have been much below the average,—and he had not been personally favored of Nature. Still he had millions, and these consoled him. To-day, he has not a penny, and is under ground, where he is neither better nor worse off than if he had owned the world and been the Emperor of the Universe.

BURNT CORK AS A DISCORD.

One of the Vestrymen of a fashionable church here recently quarrelled with the other Vestrymen, sold his pew, and withdrew entirely from the congregation, because he had engaged two negro minstrels to sing in the choir, and the choir wouldn't accept them. The church dignitaries were shocked at the idea of allowing profane worldlings, who blacked their faces and sang plantation melodies on week-days, to shout hosannas to the Lord of Hosts on Sunday, even with their natural complexions and their best behavior.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

This play which Victorien Sardou wrote for Agnes Ethel, and which has just been produced at the Union Square Theatre, clearly illustrates a Parisian's conception of American taste. "Agnes" is stuffed with the cheapest kind of sensations, and is so very bad that Miss Ethel would have had it recast had not Sardou made a contract binding her to represent the drama as originally written, on penalty of paying $5,000 in gold. This is certainly an ingenious method on the part of the playwright, to insure the production of a drama with all its original vices and unvaried defects.

RIVAL CLUBS.

The Lotos and Arcadian Clubs are displaying great rivalry just now in giving receptions and dinners to musical and literary celebrities. One day, the Lotos receives an artist, and, the next day, the Arcadian dines him; Monday, the Lotos lunches an author, and, Tuesday, the Arcadian serenades him, and all, not because either of them cares a farthing for the person honored, but merely for the opportunity so afforded for self-advertising. The Lotos having gotten the start of the Arcadian in securing Marie on his arrival, the Arcadian members went down the bay to meet the Cuba with her famous corps of performers, and invited every prominent musician on board to a reception, while they were still lying in their state-rooms. The invited only snored, and the Arcadians construed the snores into a joyous acceptance. COLSTOUN.

INDIANA.

Address of the Liberal Republican State Executive Committee.

The Liberal Republican party of Indiana never having had a Mass or Delegate Convention in the State, the Executive Committee have thought it advisable to issue this address to state the reason of our position toward the old Republican party, and, in brief, show what we, as a party, are proposing, what we are doing, and how we are succeeding.

What, then, is the purpose and hope of our party? It cannot better be expressed than in the ringing platform of our Convention, and the matchless letter of our candidate. These documents are already historic. Every section of the platform is clear and explicit, with one interpretation North and the same South, with the East and West reading it alike. It is a platform that recognizes the fact that the world moves, and that certain questions which have long been foremost in political discussion have been forever settled. With slavery dead, the whole field is changed. With the war over, it and its bitter animosities should alike be removed from politics. These vital facts our platform recognizes. We point with pride to it, and pledge ourselves to its faithful execution, if Horace Greeley is elected upon it. We say then that it is our purpose to carry out the Cincinnati platform.

What are we doing? From the day the Convention adjourned Liberalism has been constantly increasing in strength and moral power. There has been no sudden outbreak of enthusiasm, no great conversions in a day. The growth has been steady and reliable, as a child coming to manhood. A movement full of such gravity as this does not quickest affect the class of community that goes off in a blaze of enthusiasm without knowing why. This movement appealed to the thoughtful and brave of the Republican party. Slowly they recognized its full import and accepted its mission. We have gained so quietly that our opponents have been able to solace themselves with the hope that there was no growth. There has been no refluent wave; no backward step. Every motion has been forward.

The State Central Committee appointed at Cincinnati, having no central headquarters, was unable to take more than local action. When the Executive Committee was appointed, some weeks ago, its first work was to find who were Liberal Republicans and where they were. The generous assistance of our Democratic friends all over the State, enabled the Committee to get into communication with Liberals in a short time. In this way the strength of the Liberal Republicans was ascertained. From every part of the State we have the most gratifying returns. Our most sanguine hopes were more than realized. We had read so often in Grant papers that there were no Liberal Republicans in particular named localities that we began to credit the story. But careful investigation has shown us that our strength has been greatly underestimated even by ourselves, without urging from any source—without consultation, without knowing who or how many would be with them. They are the best citizens in their localities for honesty, industry, and intelligence. It has been almost the sole work of the Committee to thus ascertain and develop our strength.

This has been mainly done by correspondence; we have had speakers and documents doing their work, but we have learned more from the letters of our friends, and been able to accomplish more in this way than in any other. In answer, then, to the query, What are we doing? we say that we have been and are putting the party upon a footing to feel its strength.

While this was being done we should perhaps allude to the extraordinary course of the opposition, our old co-workers, and friends. From the first they have carried on the canvass with a coarseness and vituperation unequalled. No words were strong enough to express their wrath with us. In the press, on the stump, and even in what should be friendly conversation, they have poured on us such storms of abuse, of slander, of ridicule, of foul charge and insinuation, that it required no little moral courage to stand out and be known as a Liberal Republican. We have yet to hear the first speech or read the first paper that has treated us with decency. The candidates who would like our votes, and who cannot be elected without them, have been loudest in this abusive deluge.

Not unnaturally, this had an apparent effect. Men dislike to declare themselves Liberal Republicans when it seemed to be an invitation to abuse. No man likes this, and few will endure it if it can be avoided. Many men, and the number includes not a few who would have continued true to the old party but for this course, determined that they would vote against any party that could do nothing better than abuse its opponents. These did not and do not always declare themselves, but they will be found voting a ticket that will surprise the party of abuse. We have no doubt that it will be found that, for every man now published known as a Liberal Republican, there will be three, who are to the public unknown, who will vote with us. The instinctive love of fair play that is most powerful in the American people was awakened, and very many will vote with us who began by condemning the managers and speakers of the old party. Their vicious tactics have been of powerful assistance to us. We are stronger by thousands for it. It is not to be wondered at that men who are trying to fan into the old flame all the bitterness of the war, who have showed such animosity and vindictiveness that their party has fairly won the name of the party of hate, should wholly rely upon scurrility and abuse. This is a refuge of weakness and a confession.

In fine contrast to the course of abuse and epithet of the opposition we point with pride to our own course. Biding their time to answer the abusive torrent, the Liberal Republicans of Indiana have disregarded all efforts to drive them to the use of a similar method. They have endeavored quietly to show to the world that the principles they profess are patriotic and demanded by the best interests of the country. That this great movement was begun in good faith, and that it could accomplish all it professed; that the need of the Nation for peace and fraternization was here to be met; that a pure Civil Service Reform, which is so urgently demanded may be accomplished on the Cincinnati platform. This temperate course has been of itself an argument for Liberalism, when contrasted with the violence and intolerance of the opposition. As the party that lives only by reviving old animosities and fanning into activity the almost forgotten bitterness of the war, may naturally be expected to speak to those who oppose it in an angry and intemperate speech, so naturally we have used simply the force of honest statement and quiet demonstration. The Liberal Republicans may well congratulate themselves on the method and tone of their canvass.

The Executive Committee have worked unceasingly to develop and assist Liberal Republicanism. We have had to feel our way slowly, learning with caution upon whom to trust. In all the arduous labor of the campaign we have had the heartiest and most valuable assistance from the Democratic State Central Committee, and from Democrats in all parts of the State. Knowing as we do how lavishly money was used to beguile Democrats into what has become known as the Bourbon movement at Louisville, the sole object of which when revealed was the election of General Grant; knowing how they scorned the shameless treachery that would put money in their hands at the price of their country's peace, we give them all honor. Nothing has so convinced the world of the honesty and good faith of the Democratic party in its sublime unselfishness and devoted patriotism as the disgraceful failure of this hopeful plan of the Administration.

The Democratic party deserve honor for the noble way in which it has met this crisis. In accepting the candidates and platform of the Liberal Republican party at Cincinnati they were but true to the ancient and honored traditions of the party. The watchword of the party under its wisest leaders has been, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." They return to that when they say to-day, "The Constitution as it is; though amended without our voice, it is still the Constitution, and we reverence it." Who does not join them in the prayer for "the Union as it was?" The one prayer most earnestly in the hearts of the American people is for Peace and Fraternization—not the mocking peace that comes with half the people in chains, not the peace of the brutal warrior made by murderous solitude, but a true, a restful, a lasting, a prosperous peace, in which the Nation would feel the strength of a reunited people. "The Union as it was," when the blood and passion of the war are forgotten and the Sunny South freed from the blight of slavery, shall bloom forth our pride and prosperity.

One section does not want the other "pinned to it by bayonets." We hold each other only by

"Those mild arms of truth and love."

We want no such union as that of Ireland to England, held by an armament in the face of the solemn protest of one bloody outbreak after another, making the history of the Union a shock to civilization.

We believe this prayerful hope may find rich fruition in the election of Horace Greeley. No man in all this land so fully embodies the grand words of the heroic Lincoln, "With malice toward none, with charity for all"—written as they are in the hearts of the people—as Horace Greeley. Under his firm and benignant Administration we will begin to enjoy that longed-for peace denied us for seven delusive years.

A little time yet remains in which we must present the truth and merit of this great struggle. There are still many doubting men who ought to vote with us. Let us give every hour that we have to the cause. The nation is watching Indiana. As her sister States, Ohio and Pennsylvania, vote in October, so in all probability will the country vote in November. Let us do our part nobly. A noble cause demands every effort. If we but achieve the same results that our brethren in North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine have done, our victory will be complete. The ratio of reduction of the Grant vote in those States will, if achieved here, give us a triumphant victory.

We send this as our last greeting before the election. We expect every man to do his duty.

JNO. A. FINCH, Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20, 1872.

POLITICAL.

Griggsville, the most radical town in Pike County, Ill., has a Greeley Club of [illegible] members, including 30 former supporters of Grant.

—The Detroit *Post* (Grant) says:

> General W. B. Franklin, Superintendent of the Colt Arms Manufacturing Company, who was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, has renounced Greeley, and come out for Grant. So it goes, all over the country.

General Franklin is an O'Conor Elector.

—The St. Louis Liberal primaries resulted unexpectedly in favor of two aspirants for Congress, viz.: Edward Kehr, in the First District; and Bryan Clemens, in the Third. Erastus Wells carried the Second, as was expected. The Conventions meet to-morrow.

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—The official vote of Montana, for Delegate, is as follows:

1872.		1871.	
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Claggett, Rep.	[illegible]	Claggett, Rep.	[illegible]

—The Grant Committee at Pittsburgh is actively hunting up the flags furnished for street display when the soldiers came to town.

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—Nine votes turn the scale in the Oregon Legislature, which elects a United States Senator to-day, and Corbett is said to control more than that number. Indeed, he had ten votes in the Republican caucus which nominated John H. Mitchell, and nine Republican members did not attend the caucus.

—In the new Legislature of West Virginia the Grant party will have twenty votes out of eighty-nine, against sixteen votes out of seventy-eight in the last Legislature. This gain, we presume, justifies the place West Virginia holds in the Grant pyramid.

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—Dr. Henricks, of South Bend, Ind., Liberal candidate for Congress, answers the lying assertions of Packard and others, by a card, saying:

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Answer: Indiana.

—Judge Henry A. Foster, of Oswego, N. Y., Liberal candidate for Congress, was Representative one term, 1837-39, and a Senator in 1844 by Gubernatorial appointment, vice Tallmadge, appointed Governor of Wisconsin Territory. Judge Foster has of late years been a Republican and a member of the Supreme Bench.

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> Mr. Hildrup is confident that Boone will give its accustomed Republican majority this year.

Does Mr. H. promise the "accustomed majority" to Steve Hurlbut?

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[illegible]MON COUNCIL.

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[illegible]

WEEDING THE POLICE FORCE.

Half a Dozen Officers Before the Board on Charges—A Policeman Who Thought 25 Drinks Enough Whisky for a Night—Kicks and Shortages, Who "Know How to Take Themselves"—Votes Against Discharging Men for Intoxication.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners were present, and Mr. Talcott presided, as usual. There was much business to be transacted, and the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The resignation of Policeman H. J. Reinger, of the Union Park Station, was accepted; as were, also, those of Isaac Orrell, and Benjamin Bennett, of the Second Precinct; and Dennis Mahoney, of the First Precinct.

An application from the Board of Health, to have Henry N. Alexander and James S. Duff sworn in as sanitary policemen, was granted.

Officer George Leland, of the Second Precinct, was charged with disobedience of orders, laziness, and inattention to duty, leaving his beat, and conduct unbecoming an officer. He pleaded guilty to the charge of leaving his beat, but denied the other specifications. Sergeant Rardon testified that Leland was very careless and cowardly, and does not obey orders; fails to rap on lamp posts; lounges around very much; couldn't be found on the occasion of an incipient fire on his beat, and has been guilty of a large number of other shortcomings, which the Sergeant detailed at some length. One night he hid in the grass and overheard Leland tell another officer: "I guess I've had enough whisky to-night; I have had twenty-five drinks, and all of them whisky."

Officer Kinney testified to having seen him off his beat and talking to girls; never saw him off his beat but once; never saw him intoxicated. Mr. Kinney manifested some unwillingness to volunteer damaging testimony, and was ordered by Mr. Talcott to tell all he knew about the matter. Sergeant Rundell tried to help him out with a few suggestions, but Mr. Sheridan very properly interposed, and put a stop to this sort of auxiliary testimony.

Officer Grady told how a fire occurred on Leland's beat, and he was nowhere to be found; rapped for him in vain; saw Leland late one night at a dance at Stanley's Hall, over a block off his beat; never saw him drunk. Captain French asked if he had seen him "pretty full." Mr Grady said he could not tell a lie; he had not seen him "pretty full."

Officer Rickey was with Leland one night, when he saw him go away with a woman. Mr. Talcott asked what kind of a woman it was, and was informed that she was a "short, thick-set woman;" her character was bad in the neighborhood; Leland once proposed to introduce Mr. Rickey to her; once saw Leland at the Academy of Music. "Isn't it a fact that the Sergeant got you to watch me?" was Leland's interrogation. Mr. Rickey said no.

Officer Hutchins had seen Leland in the evening, with a lady, on Kinzie street, which was on his beat; saw them go in under a new house which was building; he staid there over fifteen minutes. Mr. Talcott suggested that they might have gone there in order to get out of the sun. Mr Hutchins thought not, as it was after dark. Mr. Leland asked Mr. Hutchins if he didn't take off his coat and arrange a couch for the same lady. Mr. Hutchins indignantly denied having done anything of the kind, and Mr. Leland expressed his ability to prove it, but was not permitted to make the attempt.

For the defence several witnesses were produced, and all testified to the good character of Officer Leland and his courage.

Officer Leland was discharged from the force.

Officer John Almendinger, of the Third Precinct, was charged with intoxication, and pleaded not guilty. Sergeant Hathaway testified that he had twice seen him drunk. Sergeant Rehm and several officers, summoned for the defence, testified that they did not see Almendinger drunk on either occasion specified. The accused was fined ten days' pay.

Officer Patrick Keegan, of the Third Precinct, was charged with inattention to duty in failing to report at the station, or send word, when sick. He was fined ten days' pay.

Officer [illegible], of the Third Precinct, was charged with intoxication, and conduct unbecoming an officer. He pleaded guilty, but said his wife was sick. He was fined ten days' pay.

In each of the cases for drunkenness Mr. Talcott voted to discharge from the force, but Messrs. Sheridan and Klokke stuck out for a fine.

The Board adjourned.

An Odd Practical Joke.

A Swiss court has had before it a case originating from a practical joke of an equally daring and ridiculous nature. A sapper, with a bushy head, who was returning to his native village from his military duty, staid at night in the chief town of the canton. He was found drunk in a ditch on the roadside. Two wags passing by, according to the Swiss *Times*, took the drunken man first to the house of one of them, who owned an old monk's cowl and a tonsure, shaved all the hair off his face, and dressed him in the habit of a monk. They then took him to the nearest convent, and said they had found him lying drunk on the roadside, and had brought him there in order to avoid the scandal which might ensue if he were found outside. On awaking, the sapper was not a little astonished to find himself in the cell of a convent, with a monk's cowl on, and that he had no hair left on his head. To his protestations, the fathers replied that he must be still laboring under the effects of drink, and advised him to go to sleep once more. At length they consented to send for the priest of the parish where he said he resided, in order to clear up the mystery. On the priest arriving, he recognized in the pseudo monk his parishioner, whereupon he was permitted to depart. Means were found to discover the two wags, and the sapper, thus extemporized into a monk, as well as the brotherhood who were so fooled, intend to bring an action against them. As in religious matters the canton of Friburg is very strict, and is not likely to see the point of the joke, the two wags will probably get the worst of it.

[OP]POSED TO PAYING TAXES.

[The] List of Citizens Who Have Filed [Object]ions to the Application for Judgment for Unpaid Taxes and Special Assessments.

[In The] TRIBUNE of Sunday was published a [list] of persons who have filed objections [to the a]pplication for judgments for unpaid taxes [and ass]essments. We herewith continue the [list]:

Edward Roby, attorney: Objectors, [illegible], Maria L. Lamb, Edwin R. Harmon, [illegible] Adams, John L. Kellogg, Obadiah [illegible], George C. Campbell, John D. McLeod, [illegible], John S. Wallace, Justin [illegible], Harrick Strong, Lemuel [illegible], James R. Starr, Eustace [illegible], John Trayner, L. W. Volk, William T. [illegible], Charles A. Gregory, Thomas [illegible], Clarence J. Peck, and [illegible] Peck, Administrators of the estate of [illegible] Peck, George R. Farrington, O. H. Horton, [illegible] Smith, James R. Smith, Abner R. [illegible], George Rees and Charles Starrett, [illegible], Sylvester S. Bockwell, Horace C. [illegible], F. Pellette, W. M. Tilden, S. A. [illegible], Lucy L. Rapp, Bran[illegible], Wm. H. Sutter, [illegible] Burke, P. R. Mills, P. D. [illegible], John E. Hoxie, Thomas R. Armstrong, A. G. Webster and W. W. Perkins, [illegible], Jacob Harris, James Little, [illegible] Goodwin, Walter Rutter, Wm. M. [illegible], Mary Ann Hogarth, [illegible], Philip Lerman, George [illegible], Samuel H. Fox, John [illegible], Edward Sprague, E. J. Jacobs, James [illegible], Wm. Wallace, William [illegible], Henry H. Walker, S. J. Walker, [illegible], Garden City Ice [Co.], D. R. Tucker, A. D. Guild, Cornelia [illegible], A. W. Griswold, Anna T. Griswold, Chas. [illegible], Union Hide & [Leather] Company, John Long, E. E. Boyington, [illegible], Charles D. Hickford, [illegible], Henry Sweet, Mary Colby, [illegible], Henry H. Sanfield, Eliza M. [illegible], Robert Letich, Samuel [illegible], Isaac E. Diller, [illegible], B. T. Smith, William [illegible], Francis W. Griffin, [illegible], Charles V. Dyer, F. M. Corby, [illegible], Lawrence S. Beardsley, Flora A. [illegible], Beardsley, A. D. Guild, F. S. [illegible], James H. Ashhurst and Joseph C. Dougherty, [illegible], Harriet Barnum, J. S. [illegible], E. Brown and G. H. Stilwell, Caroline [illegible], William S. Southworth, Farnell Munson, [illegible], Hiram C. Wheeler, C. K. [illegible], Fernando Jones, Milton Jerome.

Ed. Roby, Attorney; Objector, H. H. [illegible]

Francis A. Riddle, Attorney; Objectors, [illegible] F. Ayers, Edward P. Kirby.

[illegible] E. Adams, Attorney; Objectors, B. [illegible], Joel Parker.

Harrison & Whitehead, Attorneys; Objectors, Nathan Allen, David E. Bradley, Edward [illegible] Whitehead, John H. Danham, G. J. [illegible].

Fuller & Smith, Attorneys; Objectors, [illegible] Building Association.

[illegible] A. T. Galt, Attorney; Objector, A. T. [illegible].

J. W. Waughop, Attorney; Objector, [illegible].

Lawrence Proudfoot, Attorney and Objector.

J. F. Richmond, Attorney; Objectors, [illegible], George W. Schoonhaven, E. A. [illegible], S. M. Moore, S. Halleck, J. H. Stead, [illegible].

Harvey B. Hurd, Attorney and Objector.

Gookins, McDaid & Wilson, attorneys; Objectors, George E. Cooke, John C. [illegible], Wm. R. Page, John V. LeMoyne, [illegible], Benjamin Burton, [illegible], Catholic Bishop of Chicago, [illegible], George C. Sherman, Francis S. [illegible], Hugh Maher, estate of P. Maxwell, [illegible], B. L. Honore, Martin [illegible], A. Bell, Chas. S. [illegible], John Gugenhauser, [illegible], Malcolm McNeil, [illegible], C. Berhum, Henry [illegible], J. E. Tyler, Charles Morton, [illegible], Thomas Barton, John Burton, [illegible], Joseph Stockton, [illegible], Henry M. Stephens, Esther T. [illegible], Guardian, Elizabeth [illegible], Ossie [illegible] Sutherland, Chas. H. Whitaker, [illegible], J. B. Vaughn, S. D. [illegible], M. E. Robertson, Horace [illegible], H. A. Cram, Executor of [illegible], Ann L. Mason.

[illegible] and Wm. Hopkins, attorneys; Objectors, Isaac E. Ditter, Charles W. [illegible], M. S. Pakin, T. S. Dobbins, [illegible], John A. Rice, W. A. Galbraith, [illegible], W. L. Huse, Joseph N. [illegible], J. E. Owsley, D. B. [illegible], Julia E. A. [illegible], S. M. Nickerson, B. W. Ellis, [illegible], Charles G. Cooley, [illegible], George E. Williams, Jacob S. [illegible], James Long, E. B. Harrison, [illegible], E. Aiken, M. E. Hemenway, [illegible], Jeremiah M. Bayley, [illegible], George W. Newcomb, H. Gaertner, [illegible], Joseph Reichert, R. [illegible], W. B. Dickson, S. W. Osborn, [illegible], L. Caldwell, D. Barclay, [illegible] L. Rapp, John Freeman, D. [illegible], Jacob S. Williams, [illegible], M. Griswold, E. Taylor, [illegible], E. W. Ellis, [illegible], Gregory, [illegible], William W. Pinney, [illegible], Charles Ackerman, W. T. Jones, [illegible], David Rusthardt, Hunt & [illegible], John S. Rumsey & Bro., J. [illegible], Frank Fischbeck, Thomas Rapp, [illegible], William T. Miller, [illegible], David W. Scribner, [illegible], Grant Goodrich, [illegible], S. M. Cummings, Mary [illegible], A. Moore, A. Blake, Ts. S. [illegible], A. Radcliffe, G. Wrenoll, [illegible], J. Davis, Mrs. E. A. Thompson, [illegible], Isaac Shelby, F. A. [illegible], Charles Hopkinson.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with barn, lot 25x125 feet on Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. [illegible]

A neat cottage on Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. [illegible]

Either or both of the above premises will be sold at a bargain; terms to suit purchasers.

Lots on Cottage Grove-av. and Hampden-sts., near Ashland-av., at a bargain [illegible].

171 feet on Wabash-av., corner Forty-fourth-st., cheap and easy terms.

26 feet on Wabash-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts. [illegible] PHILPOT, 115 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front, No. [illegible] Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. A first-class marble front house on Wabash-av., with east front, just south of Forty-third-st. The 3-story and basement marble-front house, No. [illegible] Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth. A fine 2-story and basement marble front house, No. [illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., and just east of South Park-av. The first-class 3-story brick house, with 60 feet of ground, No. [illegible] Michigan-av. The 2-story and basement frame house, No. [illegible] Wabash-av., with 34 feet of ground.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—[illegible] must be sold within 30 days; price low [illegible] STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES ON the south-west corner of Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., running south to Sixty-sixth-st. [illegible] JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 130 and 132 LaSalle-st., Reaper Block, in basement.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 130 and 132 LaSalle-st., basement: Lots fronting on Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between Wallace-st. and Stewart-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS EAST OF CALIFORNIA-av. on Wilcox and Adams-sts. [illegible] on very easy terms; also desirable lots on Campbell-av. [illegible] J. M. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—5 CITY LOTS AT A GREAT BARGAIN. I want a party with $1,000 to $2,000 to take an interest in purchase. Address G 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, 34 ACRES, ON FIFTY-third-st. between Paulina and Wood, at a bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 33 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., BEtween Harrison and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] corner Fifth-av. and Jackson. [illegible] corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st., at a bargain. Low-priced lots outside fire limits. Three very desirable boulevard residences, having large grounds attached. Desirable lots in Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 224 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $50 DOWN; NEW EIGHT-room [illegible] lot on West Indiana-st., balance monthly. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 25-FEET LOTS ON TAYLOR-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. [illegible] JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 141 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE SWELL FRONT HOUSE upon Prairie-av., an acre upon South side. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 135 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIdences on South side. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Harrison-st. 40 feet on West Madison-st., near Clinton. Lots on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st. Corner of Oak-st. and Frederick, Hyde Park. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSES READY TO occupy. [illegible] Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-second-st., nice brick. 119 Lake-av., large lot, frame house. 1675 State-st., large cottage and lot. [illegible] Fulton-st., cottage and lot. [illegible] Western-av., cottage and lot. The above can be bought for what they are worth. BASS, WHITNEY & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st. and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON Evans-av., south of Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Hyde Park Dummy. Inquire on premises. E. N. PETTY.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET, CORNER OF ADAMS and Lincoln. Cheap and on long time. Ten acres southeast corner State and Eighty-third streets [illegible] on Wabash and Michigan-avs. [illegible] Five or 10 acres, corner of Seventy-fifth and Stony Island boulevard. NELSON THOMASSON, 244 Wabash-av., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 271 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A GREAT BARGAIN on terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Polk, Lexington and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL on premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES ON FIFTY-fifth-st., between Egandale and Woodlawn-avs., at a bargain. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, 124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON LAKE-ST., JUST WEST of Wabash-av. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, 124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., [illegible] feet on Wabash-av. and 50 feet on State-st., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., at a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE ON WEST SIDE, splendid location, and only two blocks from Lake-st. cars, for only $1,600 (this is very cheap) by the owner. Inquire in Room 15, of 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I OFFER MY LOT ON DOUGLAS-place for $1,700; $500 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. The lot is 24x124 to 16 foot alley. J. S. GOULD, 194 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WEST CORNER OF HALsted and Webster-av., at a bargain, with frame store and dwelling above. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 78 Madison, near State-st.

FOR SALE—20 PER CENT BELOW VALUE—Brick houses and lots on Vincennes-av., Vincennes-place and Thirty-eighth-st., at from $5,600 to $6,[illegible]. [illegible] J. S. SCOVEL, 78 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—UNION STOCK YARDS—FOUR blocks between Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-sts., near Union Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—5 ACRE BLOCK fronting Douglas Park, near Riverside boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN AND PRAIRIE-AVS.—Octagon marble house, $15,000, $4,000 cash, $7,000 4 years, and one at $16,500, $5,000 cash, balance long time; another, $18,000, $3,000 cash, balance 10 years. MEARS, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT NEW HOUSE OF SEVEN rooms, on Langley-av., near Forty-second; also a first-class house of nine rooms and alcoves, on Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove. Both cheap and on easy terms. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 18 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. LOT, 24 FEET FRONT, northeast corner of Adams and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST. FRAME COTTAGE house of 6 rooms, and lot 25x124 feet. No. 795 West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST. TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, brick basement, modern improvements, and lot 42 1-2x150 feet. No. 600 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—20 ACRES fronting Humboldt Park, near Humboldt-st. station, new Milwaukee Railroad. Large profit can be made by retailing. Dwelling houses taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—160x[illegible] feet, northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A 2-story and basement brick house of 12 rooms, barn and lot [illegible] feet front, No. [illegible] West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—[illegible] FEET, EAST front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—[illegible] FEET, SOUTHwest corner of Park-av. and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—[illegible] ACRES on Twelfth-st., half to a quarter mile west of Douglas Park; price low; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE GROVE LOTS OUT OF FIRE limits on easy terms, and money loaned to build a house. BASS, WHITNEY & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE BEST BARGAINS offered in South Division in the way of houses and lots. Call to-day if you want one. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent, cheap, on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 168 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK WAREHOUSE and lease of dock, 100x[illegible] feet, situated on main river, near North Pier; fine locality for dockage and warehouse business. Apply to R. K. RICKFORD & CO., 240 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, TWO-STORY HOUSE, brick basement, water, gas, etc., on Orchard-st., near Belden-av. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 240 East Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE small farm, within half a mile of the town of Morris, Ill.; good building; variety of small fruit, etc.; just the place for a nice home. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC Railroad, 70 acres belonging to non-resident, offered at a very great bargain for a few days, on very easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LARGE IMPROVED FARM NEAR Warrenville. Also one near Danby, both in DuPage Co. Ill. Can be bought at a bargain on easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 40 miles southwest from Chicago, near railroad, at $[illegible] per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 33 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 320 ACRES in Lee County, Illinois, half a mile from depot. Above farm is under a high state of cultivation. Also farm of 400 acres in Vermillion County, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile from depot. Also farm of 480 acres in Ford County, Illinois, 1½ miles from depot. Also hotel and furniture, all new, 26 rooms, at the crossing of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes and Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroads. Any of the above property will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for Chicago city property. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, TO BE MOVED. Inquire on premises, 227 Egan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY or suburban property, choice nursery stock in one of the best nurseries in Illinois. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND DERricks, all sizes, corner of Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts. McKAY BROS.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—50,000 RED AND 200,000 SOFT BRICK for sale on C., B. & Q. cars, on Canal-st. See sample at 1511 South Halsted-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress or redress hair, Burnett's Cocoaine excels; promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHT teams, very cheap. May be seen at work, with price, at sand works on Lake shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, 2 light road wagons, express and business wagons, well made, two-seated top wagon for top buggy, first Portland cutters, at HATHAWAY'S, No. 500 State-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, SOUND and kind, buggy and harness used but 3 months. R. W. DYBALL, 156 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS YACHT-BOX TOP buggy, made at Brown's Novelty Carriage Works. Been used but very little, and is in first class running order. 259 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD OF HORSES—3 EXTRA family horses; 4 cheap workers; 3 extra road-sters; 2 buggies. 200 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—ONE PAIR OF dapple grey horses, double harness; one two-seated carriage; one light two-horse truck and double harness; horses first class, can be used for business or pleasure. Inquire at 48 South Canal-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—30 HORSES ON HAND, AND A lot more coming; must be sold; also, one and two-seated buggies. 79 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS carriage or hack in good condition; will pay cash difference for good lot. S. D. ALEXANDER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND PHAETON. Also some second-hand and new open and top buggies, and sulkies, at GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE WORKS, 731 and 733 State-st.

J. B. BROOKMAN, 160 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has on sale a large stock of new and second-hand open and top buggies; two and three spring business wagons, phaetons, farm and lumber wagons, with a few good light or heavy horses; single or double harness, etc. Repairs of buggies and carriages neatly and promptly done, at reasonable prices. Horses and buggies to let by the mile, hour, day, month, or year.

NOTICE—OWING TO HAVING A VERY large stock of carriages on hand which we must realize on in the next 30 days, will sell the entire stock at cost, at 140 Michigan-av. (Lake front). FLETCHER, LAZARE & CHENEY.

WANTED—TO BUY A KIND, GENTLE HORSE, suitable for an oyster wagon, or will rent the same. Call to-day, EDWARDS BROS., 55 Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK, [MUST] be accustomed to horses. Apply at Lake shore, foot of Erie-st., sand works.

WANTED—A PAIR OF MEDIUM-SIZED horses; must be cheap and sound; would also buy light covered wagon and double harness. Address G 37, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a nice cash business that will pay that amount per month. 118 E. Washington-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE AND well-paying manufacturing establishment. Brick building, machinery, and large quantity of stock on hand. Any one applying must be able to bring into the concern about $4,000. Business is well established. Address L 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN JOBBING, REPAIRing and lock-smithing. A man willing to work for large wages and sure business that will constantly increase. Call at 171 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH, IN an importing house; references exchanged. C 20, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CUSTOM FLOURing mill situated on the Fox River. Splendid water power. Good location for business. A thorough practical miller preferred. For particulars call on or address J. M. LONG, 22 Central Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, OR WORK to take half interest in a well established and good paying manufacturing business and some real estate, which alone will net $20,000 in the next year. Address, with reference, E 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH $[illegible] to take half interest in an invention. A. STEMPEL, No. 7 West Randolph-st., upstairs.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50 BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE lots in Hyde Park [illegible] every day, arriving in the city before 7 o'clock, and returning at [illegible]. These lots are situated on and near Cottage Grove-av. and rapidly improving; [illegible] and cannot fail to be very valuable property. They are now offered at the low price of from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per lot [illegible]. A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD. Well located. A cash customer can get a bargain. J. A. BROUSE, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as by [illegible], at Englewood. [illegible] TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av. cor Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood at $150 each. Also 4 Lots on Fifty-fifth-st., 2 blocks east of Halsted-st. [illegible] Also 3 Lots in Forty-fifth-st., 75 feet west of Stewart-av., south fronts [illegible]. A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT RAVENSwood, several lots, very cheap, and one block. E. K. WELLS, 43 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WHO HAVE MADE partial payments on lots in Ravenswood, will sell at a sacrifice, to meet remaining payments. Also superior opportunity for investment in lots on Chicago-av. Evanston, at only $[illegible] per front foot. W. P. DUNHAM, 40 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—WE ARE OFFERING A FEW choice pieces of acre property in Hyde Park. We have one subdivision which we can sell in acre lots. CHACE & ABELL, 224 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT NORWOOD Park, whole blocks or lots, at lowest prices. E. K. WELLS, 43 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, A NICE, COZY COTtage; easy terms; call and get a bargain of W. H. WOODBURY, 125 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EVANSTON—HOUSE of 10 rooms; just completed; well located; price $4,000. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE RIDGE AND grove lots near South Evanston Depot on favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots located near Hyde Park Depot and Hotel, ranging from $7,000 to $20,000. Also, desirable lots in that vicinity. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGEland. Choice variety of residences, vacant lots, and acre property. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS $[illegible] feet, $5 to $12 per foot. Also, 3 new houses near the depot, on easy terms. F. M. FOX, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, HANDSOME new 2-story brick basement houses and lots, from $4,500 to $7,500. Very low terms, or will rent. Situated in handsome timber shade. F. D. ORCUTT, on Forty-fifth-st. and Evanston, one block west of Cottage Grove Dummy.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES FOR $1,500, 11 MILES from Court House, near Washington Heights; must be sold. BOYD & CARTER, 157 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT FOR A HOME, in Hyde Park or vicinity. Address, giving location and terms, V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT South of Harrison and east of State-sts. Also cottage in same location. Also a good building lot. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 135 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE OR FIVE years on good, unincumbered real estate worth three times that amount. Abstract to date. Will pay 10 per cent., and no commission. G. B. GRIFFIN, 225 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CITY HOTEL PROPERTY, OR buildings adapted to the business. Address, full particulars, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS OR more, a lot 25 or 50 feet front, on street or good alley, for livery stable, between Jackson and Lake, and not west of LaSalle. Address WILBUR & PIKE, 1050 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have good accommodations.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM and other vacancies for young men, at $5 per week. Day board $4.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House. Single rooms with board, $5.50 and $6 per week.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing $5 per week; first-class table and home comforts; day board, $3.50.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A GENTLEman can obtain good board and room. Terms, $6 per week.

200 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—A FEW SINgle gentlemen can have a pleasant front room, with board, in a private family.

275 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER MORGAN—2 very pleasant front rooms to rent, with board.

316 WEST HARRISON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can have good board, front room; house with all its comforts. No other boarders. Terms moderate.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE, AIRY rooms for gentlemen and wife, also rooms for single gentlemen. Good table. Bath room, hot and cold water, gas. Prices moderate.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished room, with first class board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room in private family. Room over back parlor, with large closet. Terms reasonable.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A few gentlemen can have pleasant rooms and first class board. Terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A fine unfurnished room with board. Location, house, and accommodations first class.

738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER LINcoln—One suite of front rooms unfurnished, for gentleman and wife with board, near Madison-st. cars. References required. Private family.

CARDWELL HOUSE, 300 AND 302 WEST HARrison-st.—A few good boarders wanted in a pleasant location. Best accommodations.

South Side.

5 PARK ROW—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; also accommodations for day boarders.

50 LAKE-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE first-class accommodations for lady and gentleman. House beautifully located; lake and sky air; handy to cars. [illegible] Douglas place. Terms very moderate to those furnishing good references.

261 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE of back or front rooms, with board. Modern conveniences and home privileges. Table first-class. References exchanged. Would rent furnished or unfurnished.

299 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished front parlor for married couple or two single gents; $14 with board.

380 CALUMET-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH alcove for two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

608 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board, furnished or unfurnished; room for few day boarders, reasonable.

695 CORNER STATE AND TWENTY-SECond-sts.—Pleasant and nicely-furnished double and single rooms for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class board. Parties wanting the quiet and comforts of a good house at reasonable rates will please call, if likely to be permanent for the winter. Care take the door. Come up to the door. Only one flare. Dinner at 6:30. Home-made bread. A few day boarders accommodated at $5 per week.

880 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board in quiet location.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.: fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO procure board for a young lady in a private family, where there are no other boarders and where she will have the society of a middle aged lady of refinement. Unexceptionable references given. Address M 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF TWENty-second-st., suite of rooms, with board for 3 persons; best of references given. Address J-8, 460 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WANTS board in a private family. Will not pay more than $6 per week. West Side preferred. V 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, WITH PLEASant room or suite of rooms, in private family, either on North Side south of Chicago-av. or West Side east of Union Park. Best references given. Address R, Y. M. C. A., city.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two little boys and their nurse, for the winter; private family preferred; accommodations must be first-class; location near Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-second st. F 28, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—BY LADY AND GENTLEMAN, where there are modern conveniences. No other boarders. Address G 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE. SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor, with board for four persons. Best of references given. Address X 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD (one year old), near Union Park; would furnish rooms. Address, stating price, etc., L 37, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE MONDAY MORNING ABOUT 8 o'clock, on Carpenter-st., between Erie and Kinzie-sts., a lady's silver watch. The finder will be well rewarded when returning such to 274 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID THE PERson who returns an abstract on Lots 11 and 12, Block 3, [illegible] Addition, Room 1, 177 East Madison-st., or 56 South Canal. It was lost on the 20th inst. GEORGE H. MORSE.

LOST—A RAILROAD RECEIPT BOOK. THE finder will please return to R. W. Show-Case M'f'g Co., 50 and 52 South Canal-st., up stairs.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON LAST, at the Indiana-av. depot of the C. B. & Q. R. R., a paper bundle containing a coat, vest, and pants of dark mixed winter goods; also two papers; the finder will be amply rewarded and no questions asked by returning the same to L. W. MURRAY, 705 Wabash-av.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, IN THE SOUTH Division. The loser can have the same on paying for this advertisement. Apply at 40 LaSalle-st., up stairs.

MISSING—A MAN, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, from 164 Michigan-av.; wore pepper and salt vest and coat, brown coat, gray hat, black boots, black hair, reddish beard and moustache, aged 34 years, but looks older; height 5 feet 6 inches; named RICHARD EVESON. Any information of him will be gladly received by his brother, JAMES EVESON, at above address.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MADISON AND TWENTY-SECond-st. car; lady left the car at Twenty-second and State-sts.; former acquaintance spoke to you at State-st. Your address is earnestly desired. G. A. HOLCOMB, L 38, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CARRIE RICHARDS, LET AL know where you are to-day without fail. "Don't care if I do." Send note to K 71, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JOSEPH HETTICH HAS BEEN missing since the 17th of June. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by GEO. HETTICH, 479 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WILL—AM ANXIOUS TO SEE you as soon as possible. W H B.

PERSONAL—WILL WILLIAM B. JARVIS, claim and real estate agent, who lived on East Adams-st. please send address to R C, 101 West Twelfth-st.

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE eye of W. L. Jones, late of Texas, and he will send his address to the Rev. JOHN W. JONES, of Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., he will hear of something to his advantage, his father having arrived from Australia.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AT [illegible]

TO RENT—THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, A spacious new brick house in Carrollton, Illinois, to rent or lease on the most favorable terms. Address A. WITHERS, Carrollton, Ill.

TO RENT—NOV. 1, MARBLE FRONT RESIdence, No. 327 Wabash-av. Parties seeking houses, offices, or also a 14-room [illegible] would do well to call at my office and secure paying tenants. A. H. CUMMINGS, No. 130 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUkee brick houses, new buildings, with all the modern improvements, on North State-st., just north of Chicago-av.; will be ready for occupancy on the 28th inst. Apply to E. ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st., Rice's Block.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, GAS, WATER AND water closets, first floor, 28x70. Suitable for offices or for house keeping. No. 221 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF DWELLING No. 165 Twenty-seventh-st. Five rooms, $25. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON THIRty Second-st., near Cottage Grove-av. Also fine large house at Oak Park. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—[illegible] WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-story and basement brick house, modern improvements, with some carpets for sale.

TO RENT—A [illegible] SIX ROOM COTTAGE and furniture for sale [illegible] South Wood-st. near Van Buren.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE 333 WEST POLK-st., containing 12 rooms and water; suitable for two families. Inquire next door, 337, or No. [illegible] State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS—POSSESsion to-day on Green and Washington. To good tenant. BOYD & CARTER, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY NICE HOUSES, MODern improvements, suitable for residence or boarding house. Rented furnished or unfurnished, south side, central. P. S. JUNES, 125 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE AT a bargain, the most desirable stone front on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st. Only those that [illegible]. Address G. E. CLINTON, 172 Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 1265 Michigan-av., 7 rooms, near Thirty-third-st. H. O. STONE, 146 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD, $30 OR A MONTH—A good two-story house, near to depot. Apply to O. A. MERRICK, 146 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—METROPOLITAN BLOCK—VERY desirable offices in the Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.; well lighted, elevator, warmed by steam; one block from Sherman House, opposite Court House. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE BARN. INQUIRE AT 219 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble-front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. C. S. WALLER, 229 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 28x70, suitable for any light business; also corner 41x70. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 14, 16, and 18 South Canal-st., 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 39 and 41 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE LIGHT AND AIRY BASEment 133 and 135 West Madison-st., also 20x80 feet. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, THIRD and fourth floors of store 243 and 245 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, on the premises.

TO RENT—A FINE LIGHTED ROOM, 25x35, with two nice rooms in rear, suitable for a tailor or any light business; No. 159 West Madison-st. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 185 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, one half of basement No. 29 South Canal-st., and lower floor of the rear, No. 37 West Water-st., suitable for manufacturing business or storage. Inquire of KAESTNER BROS., 55 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THREE DOUBLE STORES, 42x100, Garrett Building, corner Lake and Market-sts., on outside edge of burnt district; streets clean; now ready for occupation. Apply of G. LUNT, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, [illegible] Illinois-st. separately or together; or would rent the entire building to a responsible party. First rate chance for good boarding-house. Apply on the premises, or to F. L. GARRITY, 106 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN CENTRAL HALL BUILDING, on Twenty-second-st., corner Wabash-av., a room 22 feet front, from Oct. 1. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND SECond floor, with large room, in rear, modern improvements, 57 Third-av. Inquire of H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WABASH-av., southwest corner of Harmon-court. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BANK CORNER, NORTHWEST corner Van Buren and Canal-sts., in West Division; built expressly for a bank. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—12 BRICK STORES, WITH OR WITHout basements, on West Van Buren-st., between Canal and Clinton. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 BRICK STORES ON NORTH LaSalle-st., between Kinzie and North Water-st. for produce and commission. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CIGAR STORE—THE BEST ESTablished stand in the city, 475 Wabash-av.; possession given next month, soon as my new store is ready. Also my branch store, 147 Twenty-second-st. LEWIS MOSS, 475 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE 4 STORY AND BASEMENT 25x80 store, 75 Lake-st., 1st door from State. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE UNFURNISHED room in a very desirable location, near Union Park, to two gentlemen, with use of gas, bath-room, &c. Terms very reasonable. Address S 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or month. Good hotel table attached. Inquire at 170 Twenty-First-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, two preferred, with privilege of parlor. Rent, $16 per month. 317 West Madison-st. Inquire 2d floor.

TO RENT—A CHEAP LODGMENT, 4 LARGE rooms, in the front part of the house on Thirty-second-st., east of Halsted, about 2 blocks, between Bobbs and Wallace-sts. Inquire within. Rent $[illegible] per month paid in advance, with all accommodations.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS IN A private family, near Hoyne-st. and Madison-st. cars. Inquire at 762 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED EITHER for office or sleeping purposes. Apply at 242 North Clark-st. JOHN BENG.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND COZILY FURnished sleeping rooms for respectable parties. Also, a few unfurnished rooms, bath room, etc., 927 South State-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS ON CAMPBELL AV. Apply, 146 Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST.—ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., 3 rooms and closet to a family without children. Apply at 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—AT NO. 72 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, to gentlemen only, or gentleman and their wives; professional gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT or back room, suitable for two. Apply at [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED SLEEPING-rooms, at 523 Wabash-av., second floor. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman, in a strictly private German family, at 23 Sixteenth-st.; terms moderate.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, suitable for a lady and gentleman or 3 gentlemen; also single rooms. 121 West Madison-st.; inquire at Room 8.

TO RENT—SEVEN NICE ROOMS—ALSO, house of 3 rooms, gas, water, &c., centrally located. D. B. FISK, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—LOWER PART of cottage, 564 Burnside-st., 4 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., block from cars.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT A GOOD HOUSE. ALSO a cottage. Also a good store with light basement centrally located, corner preferred. None but owners need apply. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 135 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, two or three furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable neighborhood. B 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE WITH not less than 12 rooms, on South Side, east of State-st., from about Oct. 15; must have all the modern improvements. Address V 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in good neighborhood. Address E. A. HUGHES, Post Office Box 412.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping for gentleman and wife, in house with private family; rent not to exceed $25 per month; South Side preferred; references given and required. Address G., Carrier 18.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM OR two small ones, unfurnished, with or without board, west of Desplaines-st. east of Centre-av. and south of Randolph-st. Address MRS. GRAHAM, 273 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL PARTIES HAVING houses or rooms to rent in the West Division will find it to their advantage to leave them at the West Side office. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 185 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM FOR the winter, on South Side, by a young man; private family preferred. Address V 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE West or South Side, at about $25 or $30 per month. B 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED rooms, for housekeeping for gentleman and wife. Prompt pay. Location preferred near Jefferson Park. Address F 14, Tribune office, Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE OR TWO small rooms, furnished, for man and wife. Address, stating rent and location, CLARK, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 OR 5 unfurnished rooms, within 15 minutes' walk of corner of Union and West Lake-sts., for housekeeping for man and wife only; will take possession any time before Oct. 3. State full particulars, and address E 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GOOD ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, within one or two blocks of corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-third-st. Address, immediately, J. B. BATES, 1030 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE having 6 or 7 rooms, in good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $25 per month, to a family of 3. Address H. R. D., 373 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage or small house, for three persons on South Side east of State-st. A good price will be paid by a first class tenant. Address X 43, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEhold goods, beds, bedding, tables, bureaus, parlor cook stove, carpets, a lot of crockery ware and dishes; sale at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day, at 183 South Morgan-st. September 23, 1872.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale can find a cash customer by addressing "Furniture," care Carrier No. 2.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 125 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS. Houses on leased lots, diamonds, etc., etc. B. GRAY & CO., Room 16, 148 East Madison-st.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $250 FOR SIX months, secured by deed of trust on real estate worth $[illegible]; will pay at rate of 15 per cent. interest. Address S 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUG CLERK. [illegible]

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OFFICE BOY; [illegible] German and English. Apply personally at [illegible] North-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age who can write a good hand and has some knowledge of bookkeeping, who is willing to make himself useful in a store. Address with references, stating salary expected, W 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE BOY [illegible] Wise's Ladies' [illegible] 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE 2 SMART SALESMEN to sell coffees, spices, etc., on commission. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—STOUT YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE team. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Company, corner Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED COACHman, who will milk one cow and attend to furnace. German, English, or Dane, one that is acquainted with the city. Good references required. Inquire Room 2, 148 East Madison-st., 12 to 4 o'clock. [illegible]

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, 4 TEAMSTERS, quarrymen, farm and sawmill hands; also 400 good laborers for Cairo & Fulton Railroad in Arkansas. Apply at 116 East Washington, Room 28.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESMEN OF EXperience in the retail clothing business; first-class references required. Call [illegible] late at [illegible].

WANTED—A DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER who is thoroughly acquainted with the city. Small compensation required, and references. Address A 39, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS immediately. Apply at the new furniture store of SIMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 167 and 169 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THE NEW YORK DIAMOND COMpany, No. 15 East Fifteenth-st., New York, wants to engage an additional number of Diamond Polishers. Competent hands are guaranteed steady employment, and can earn very liberal wages. Apply as above.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER WHO CAN RULE and do the general work of a small job bindery. For particulars address A. C. SANFORD, Advocate office, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS. INQUIRE of J. BRISTOW, rear No. 30 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TAILORS, AT 452 ARCHER-AV. Good wages paid; to work in the house.

WANTED—DRAINERS. APPLY AT N. W. corner Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 3 GOOD BOOTmakers at 322 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BUTCHER. THOS. FISHER, 281 Clayton-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOERS. Inquire at AD. TORAIN, corner Chicago City Railway Co., cor. Twentieth and State-sts.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—A GOOD FLOORman at 811 West Kinzie-st.; none but a steady man need apply.

WANTED—10 GOOD BRICKLAYERS FOR the country. Apply at 28 Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—30 OR 35 FIRST-CLASS BENCH hands in factory. Also, business and man to run tenoning machines; none but good workmen need apply; all inside work in a good brick shop, heated with steam; constant employment and prompt pay. 69 Fulton-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, TRIMMERS BY the piece; good prices paid. Call at 765 Wabash-av., between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A LOCKSMITH WHO IS ACquainted in the city. One preferred having some tools. W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 73 East Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS AT ENGINE house on Dearborn, between Lake and South Water-sts.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS, TO TAKE piece-work. Call 71 Monroe-st., near State. BEALE.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS, 212 East Monroe-st. F. HAINSWORTH & SON.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, TEMPERATE COMpositors and a foreman in a weekly newspaper and job office. Address G 84, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAkers at 722 Centre-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD TIN ROOFERS. APPLY, J. W. ATKINSON, 157 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR AND BOY to distribute. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, Printers, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 TINNERS, AT 355 WEST Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 20 YEARS of age to take care of delivery horse and wagon, not afraid of work, and make himself generally useful in grocery store. References required. Apply 738 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TEAMSTER FOR a brick team; good wages and sure pay. JOHN HAYMAN GARD'S brick yard, Reuben-st. between Twenty-second-st. and the lock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the city to drive delivery wagon. Apply at sash factory, corner English and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and act as porter in a grocery store. Apply at 777 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 30 miles below Vicksburg. The work is already commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John R. Reid, P. J. Keary, J. Tyrell, Daniel Kane, P. McNamara, Saggers & Hughes, [illegible], Contractors. Office 222 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, in Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good climate; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 120 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages from $2 to $2.50. 50 choppers for the ties at 15c apiece or $2.50 per day; 50 for backwoods at $2 and board; 50 for rock work; [illegible] to city [illegible]; cheap tickets sold to the work. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 201 South Canal-st. or 30 West Randolph.

WANTED—A WORKING MAN AND HIS wife to work on a small place near city, occupy a good house and board four men. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-washer, at stables 715 and 717 West Lake-st. Good wages will be paid. Apply at once.

WANTED—ONE ERRAND BOY, ONE BOY TO pack goods; all must be well recommended. 51 West Lake-st. upstairs.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED LABORING MEN for steady employment, at WHITE LEAD WORKS, Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY-WASHER; NO other need apply. Call at Livery Stable, No. 627 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; WAges $2 a week. Call at 153 West Madison-st., Room 8, between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY, TO MAKE himself generally useful in store. Apply at 1314 State-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY AT ONCE, GERman preferred, by MERKER BROTHERS, 59 South Canal-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—AN INTELLIGENT, smart boy; must live with his parents and give references. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED MAN TO WORK by the month to take care of a horse and make himself generally useful, or will give a good boy a chance to work for his board and go to school. 490 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL work in a meat market, to deliver orders, 83 West Adams.

WANTED—50 OR 6 GOOD LABORERS, TO WHOM the highest wages will be paid. R. S. SEXTON, Builder, opposite Rock Island Railroad depot.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR CITY and country, for two articles in universal demand, paying $20 to $50 per week, on $5 to $10 capital. Call soon at Room 17, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—RUNNER FOR THE EXCHANGE Hotel, 124 North Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE city, to sell goods by sample. Must be an active man, full of vim and perseverance. To the right man a good salary will be paid. Call at 507 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE BOXES, PACK oysters, etc. One who has had some experience preferred. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, H. J. CHRISTOPH, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEN LABORERS IMMEDIATELY, with shovels, on corner Franklin and Adams.

WANTED—30 LABORERS FOR THE CITY, wages $1.75 per day; also choppers, farm and saw-mill hands; highest wages paid. Call at 21 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our new corn sheller; shells 4 bushels per hour; retails at $1.50; rights free; extra inducements offered; good men wanted. JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN TO TAKE CARE OF horses at 248 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR CITY WORK; 20 GOOD able-bodied men for farm work all winter, $2 a day; one of the company can be seen at our office this morning; 30 men for North Pacific Railroad; leave to-day; 20 sawmill and 5 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKES, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, 25 FOR city, $2 per day; 10 sawmill hands, highest wages paid. 20 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50 MEN AND BOYS TO WORK IN brick yard. U. S. Brick Machine Co., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—2,000 MEN, TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT, for Wisconsin Central and Northwestern Railroads; wages $2.25 to $2.50; also, 50 sawmill hands; wages $40 per month and board; free fare and board; [illegible] F. Kennedy's [illegible]; cheap tickets to every point in the South. Apply at the Chicago Emigrant Bureau, 28 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; 100 TEAMS AND 300 men to work on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Wages for men, $2 to per day; teams, $4.00; board, $4.50 per week. HIGGINS BROS., Contractors' Headquarters at Elmhurst, 16 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WHITE WAITERS for hotel and restaurant. Apply at 197 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD DERRICK MEN AT $2.50 per day, at northeast corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. Apply at 48 Fifth-av., between Harrison and Polk.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY, WHO writes a good hand and can do collecting. NORTON & FANCHER, 70 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CROCKERY PACKER. None but experienced need apply. Apply at 47 River-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR GREAT CAMpaign CHART, on rollers, and printed in colors. Brand new, and everything in it. The [illegible] history of the past 15 years shown at a glance. Answers 10,000 questions. Great chance for agents. To save time, send $1 and mention Territory desired, and by return mail we will send sample chart and full outfit. Money refunded, if all not satisfactory, or, send for particulars at once. Quick! Time is precious! Address E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 131 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND country. Apply at H. A. ADAMS & Co., 22 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ability and energy, to canvass for two articles that pay $10 to $150 weekly on $5 to $25 capital. Men with $250 can find the best opening extant. CHAPPELL, 75 and 77 West Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST IHL, BLUE ISLAND-AV.—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

A YOUNG LADY OF FINE MUSICAL EDUcation desires a few pupils on the piano. Address G 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE STRONG girl, to do housework; wages $16 per month. 143 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork for family of two persons. German preferred. Apply at once to 227 Centre-st., corner Halsted-st. North Side.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in the best families and boarding houses. MRS. WHITTAKER, 225 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR CHAMBERwork. First-class wages. 25 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. APPLY Tuesday morning, at 72 Ashland-av., near Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also, one to take care of two small children. Apply at 1270 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 202 South State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swedish girl, for general housework in a small family, at 74 Honore-st. West side.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at No. 9 Thirty-third-st. German girl preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages paid. Apply immediately at No. 203 Warren-av., 4th door west of Hoyne.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a small private family. Swede or Norwegian preferred. Call at 172 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK THAT IS not inclined to drink; first class wages will be given; come at once, ready for work. Also a first class second girl. 726 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS NURSE for a child two years old; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 340 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron; one for second work and plain sewing. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply 120 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at the second house north of Milwaukee-av. on Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family. Apply at No. 120 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 151 SILVER-ST., NEAR HARrison-st., a good girl for general housework, small private family. Wages $3.50.

WANTED—3 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS, 10 girls for private families. Girls come and see Randy, formerly employed at the Star Employment office, but now at the Great Western Business Exchange, 181 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. 211 Tyler-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL—A GERMAN or Swede preferred; no objection to a new-comer or a middle-aged woman. Apply, for three days, at 205 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST ANOTHER TO do general housework. Call early, 69 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; one who is willing to work; none others need apply. Apply at 91 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL IN SMALL FAMily; good wages. Apply at 443 South Park-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE GIRL TO ASsist in housework. German or Swedish preferred. 118 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family, 69 Warren-av.

WANTED—2 CHAMBERMAIDS, 2 DINING-room, and 1 pantry girl, for Kenosha, Michigan. Also cook and second girl for private family at Kenwood. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A COOK WHO CAN WASH AND iron, at 748 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE COOK AND ONE CHAMBERmaid at 1,017 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL TO ASSIST in the kitchen and help wash and iron. Apply 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 521 WABASH-av., an experienced cook and dining-room girl.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, COOK and chambermaid for first-class family at Hyde Park, at MRS. BATES' office, 12 Peck court.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD DININGroom girls at the City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GERMAN GIRL to do general housework; small family. Apply at 120 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR BOARDing house. Apply at 40 Hubbard court.

WANTED—ASSISTANT COOK FOR A RESTaurant; a woman preferred. Call at 475 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three persons; all modern conveniences in kitchen, at 1469 Indiana-av.

WANTED—3 GIRLS FOR A PRIVATE boarding house. Apply immediately at 47 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; REFERences required; at 883 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls in first-class families. Call at No. 243 Division-st., near Larrabee. No fees.

WANTED—AT THE BARNES HOUSE, TWO first-class dining room girls, none others need apply. Corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, at 330 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl, at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl, at No. 73 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Liberal wages paid to a competent girl. Apply at 212 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT COOK, ONE WILLing to wash and iron. Call at 522 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework in a private boarding-house, at 287 West Madison street, immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family. Apply at 180 South Paulina-st., near Jackson, one block west of Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING. APply at No. 90 North Wells-st. Wages $4 per week.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good permanent place. 185 Centre-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 80 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 14 NORTH GREEN-ST., a good dining room girl. To a good girl good wages.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 GIRLS AT DE L. SHAFLIN & CO.'S Hat and Bonnet Frame Manufactory, 545 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO OBTAIN subscribers for the "Gleaner," the finest monthly illustrated paper published; only $1 per year. Send ten cents for a specimen number. For terms to canvassers address or apply to The Gleaner, Room 58, Central Block, Chicago.

WANTED—IN BOOK BINDERY—FIVE OR six good girls; those accustomed to pamphlet work preferred. Apply immediately. W. L. TIDD & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS experience in the dry goods business at 151 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES HAVING A FEW LEISure hours daily can clear $10 to $30 a week on $3 to $5 capital, in city and country. Apply early and secure a rare chance. MERRILL, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. FIRST-class wages paid to the right person. Apply at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, AT 240 South Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREwoman for laundry. Situation permanent for the right one. Call Tuesday 10 a. m., at residence 107 West Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK, 30 head of horses of all grades; 2 open and 3 top buggies; 1 express rig. Bring me your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. At 343 West Twelfth-st.

A CONFECTIONARY STORE AND NEWS depot, opposite Elizabeth-st. School. No. 399 West Lake-st., for sale; also fixtures. Inquire on the premises.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A LUMBER yard, with good trade established; one of the best locations in the city. Must close out and go away, on account of health of family. Inquire of R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st. near Lake-st. Bridge.

A FIRST-RATE OPENING FOR A GRAIN buyer at Wolcott Station, on Logansport & Peoria Railroad. Inquire of E. G. WOLCOTT, Chicago; or on the premises of A. WOLCOTT, Wolcott, Ind.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Trade established, and amounts to $100,000 per annum; good margins; reason for selling, party wants to leave country. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 1472, St. Joseph, Mo.

A GOOD GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES doing a first-class business, in a good neighborhood, for sale cheap for cash. Call on C. E. MOORE, 145 West Madison-st.

A SMALL CIGAR STAND WITH STOCK AND fixtures for sale. 371 State-st.

A MOST ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP CIGAR and tobacco store for sale; will be sold private to-day at a great sacrifice. Call if you want a bargain. Wednesday will be too late. Apply 119 South Dearborn-st. Room 4.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, with sample room and license. Call at 485 Wabash-av.

BOARDING HOUSE LEASE AND FURNITURE for sale at a bargain; has now 40 boarders. It is the best chance in the city; opposite P. F. W. R. R. Depot, 62 and 64 Pacific-av. Good room for sample-room if wanted.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS, ON WEST MADISON-st., doing a good business, with lease 3 1-2 years to run, fixtures, at a bargain. A rare opportunity for selling, as stock is small. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 78 East Madison, near State-st.

GRAIN AND FEED BUSINESS FOR SALE. Facilities for converting wheat and oats, also a mill for grinding meal and feed; large profits, good cash trade established; rare chance. Address V 73, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD CASH BUSIness, netting $15 to $20 a day for sale. References given and required. $800 capital. Address F 15, Branch Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A MEAT MARket, doing a good cash business, for sale. Reason for selling, ill health. Address B, 68 Tribune.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN SAMPLE ROOM for sale. 123 West Washington-st. JACOB NEWBRAN.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PRACTICAL MAN—[illegible] an interest in a first-rate paying sash, door, and blind factory. NORKIN & FISCHER, 78 South Desplaines-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A REtail shoe store, doing a good paying business, for sale. Good location and cheap rent. No old stock. Address E 26, Tribune office.

$500 CASH, AND YOUR TIME AS CASHIER and bookkeeper, will purchase one-half interest in a stock of goods worth $1,000, and business paying over $200 a month. Don't call unless you have ready money and mean business. FULLER, 143 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about everything they tell, no humbugs; all diseases cured. [illegible] West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is unvaluable. Call and be convinced of her great powers. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 198 West Washington-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,067. [illegible]

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; all law business attended to. NEWELL PRATT, State and U. S. Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery; have had 5 years' experience; best of reference given. Address M 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRY goods or clothing store [illegible] best of references given. Address of [illegible] Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22, with excellent references, a situation in a light employment; is rapid writer, good [illegible]. Address M. O. C., 233 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE notion house by a man with 4 years' experience in the business. Can furnish references as to ability, &c., from Eastern firms. Address V 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED young man, aged 24, good penman and accountant, as clerk or assistant bookkeeper; references of integrity given; no objection to go West. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man as bookkeeper, cashier, assistant or collector; will do anything to earn a livelihood. Good references. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who speaks the English and Scandinavian languages, as salesman in a clothing store; has several years' experience, and can furnish the best of reference. Address D 35, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN, UNderstands building in all branches; 25 years experience; 20 as contractor; understands all plans used in building. Call or address CARPENTER, 133 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS, proprietors, and builders—by a thorough practical man, as superintendent of building; has had a number of years' practice in America, and also, in Europe can produce the best of references; is a practical bookkeeper in all branches of stone work. Address V 23, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A FIRST-class private carriage, by a No. 1 driver and groom. Best and industrious. PETER BURGGER, 32 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business. Address A 36, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of fair English education, where he can learn a business, wages no object; best of city references. Address A 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is used to night-work, as watchman or janitor; good references. Address A. T., Post Office, Chicago, for six days.

SITUATION WANTED—A MECHANIC whose health will not permit working at his trade, wants a situation as bar-tender until spring; wages not looked to only to pay way. In spring can command from $1,000 to $1,200 cash capital, which he would like to invest in whole or half interest in a good respectable saloon. Address, by letter, W M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF strict, sober and industrious habits is open to an engagement as commercial traveller or office-keeper. Apply, by letter, J. H., Post Office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN STORE, by a young colored man. Call on or address BOBT JOHNSON, 224 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced cook in a private family, to do general housework. Apply No 18 Temple-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 HOTEL COOKS, 4 restaurant cooks, and 2 boarding house cooks; 4 girls in restaurants; 3 laundry women; 4 girls for shop work. Call at the Great Western Business Exchange, 181 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or chambermaid in a private boarding house. 165 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do general housework. Call at 660 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN a first-class private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly. Address M 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children; best of references. Apply at 393 West Polk-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family, by a Canadian girl; city reference. 123 Fourteenth-st., corner Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as seamstress, the other to do second work and assist in the care of children. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family, in a private boarding house; city references given if required. 132 Fourteenth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work in a private family. Apply at 71 Elm-st., North side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL in a private family, to do general housework. Call at No. 265 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work, by a good girl. Call at 62 O'Brien-st. West side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do second work. Apply at 13 Ellison Road.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook and the other as second girl; good reference. Call at 304 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR general housework, and three second girls. Call at Employment Room for Ladies, 243 East Division-st., near Larrabee.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY AND EXPERIENCED dining room girls. Apply at MAULTON HOUSE, corner Market and Kinzie-sts., this morning.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE WEEK, TO do sewing of any kind. Give best of references. Address or call at 187 Thirtieth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, not afraid of work, to clean offices and look after gentlemen's linen, or wash, or janitor in a large building; best of references given. Address P 61, Tribune office, for four days.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH WIDOW lady without children, desires a situation as governess or teacher of children in an American family. Address No. 501 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl, to take care of a couple of children and teach French. Address, A 34 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—3 MARBLE FRONTS AND 1 brick house on Wabash-av.

4 good houses on West Side.

Acre property at Washington Heights.

3 farms from $4,000 to $26,000.

2 houses and 200 feet in Norwood Park.

125 feet Lake front near Thirty-second-st.

For cash payments, 100 feet at South Park.

40 acres joining Jefferson, cheap.

20 acres on Belmont-av., near Maplewood, must be sold.

5 acres sec. 25 39, 13, a bargain.

80 acres sec. 26 39, 13, $[illegible].

40 acres (undivided half) sec. 5, 39, 14.

If you don't see what you want call and ask for it. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID BUSINESS PROperty on a paved avenue, renting for $1,300 per year for acre property. R. C. GIVINS, 132 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—100x[illegible] FEET TO 20 FOOT alley on an acre, for horses and carriages; must be a good article. J. H. GILBERT, 133 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park blocks or lots at low prices for city property or houses and lots in thriving towns. E. K. WELLS, 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, AT NORWOOD Park beautiful large house and lot, unincumbered, for house and lot in good neighborhood in Chicago. Will assume incumbrance, or pay difference in cash. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE LIQUORS FOR A good horse and business wagon. 290 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—2 LOTS NORTH of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, 25x125 feet, which I would exchange for, or take in part pay, 1 bed-room set, kitchen furniture, including stove, etc. New articles preferred. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE TWO IMPROVED Farms, 80 to 140 acres, in Kansas for city lot. Acre property preferred. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 135 Monroe-st., Room 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 523 State-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast-off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books, and libraries; books appraised in any part of the city. Call or address BALDWIN'S Cheap Antiquarian Book Store, No. 45 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—HOMELESS PEOPLE—THE LAND under whose feet belongs to another man. Men and women with good reputations for honesty and sobriety, whose children should you die to-day, would be turned upon the [illegible] of the world, [illegible]. You who have become [illegible] from society, go out to labor in Chicago. To you Greeley offers a home of 160 acres of as good a land as the world ever knew, in a land of health and beauty, and of great prosperity, where it is not a disgrace to labor, but where you are honored for the work you do. The Southwestern Colony office is not only to help you get this land, but to improve it. Our office is changed from 105 Wabash-av. to 97 West Madison-st. Our terms are liberal. Call in and see us on Monday, not too late. The tickets we furnish you are first class, no emigrant. D. S. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A WATER-POWER custom and flouring mill of three run of stone; must be in a good wheat-growing country, convenient to railroad, and on a durable stream. Address MILLER, Box 157, Genesee, Henry County, Ill.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A LITTLE GIRL, 11 years old, on the South Side where her services can be exchanged for her board after school hours. Call to-morrow morning at 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BREECH LOADING GUN; PARties having such (second hand) will find a purchaser by addressing Y 62, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN $85 WHEELER & WILson sewing machine. Call at 290 Walnut-st.

SEWING MACHINES—IMPROVED SINGER, $45, Howe $45, Wheeler & Wilson $45. Room 1, 36 South Canal-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, 131 South Halsted-st.; machines sold on monthly payments, and work given if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—[illegible] STANNEY, City Agents, main office, 153 West Madison-st. [illegible]

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Better Quarters to be Provided for Detained Witnesses—What This Class of Persons Have Been Compelled to Endure.

Proposition From the Abstract Men to Leave the Price of Their Books to a Committee of Five Citizens.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment in the east wing of the Court House, yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Harrison in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Stearns, Pahlman, Herting, Jones, Harris, Wahl, and Lonergan.

A PLACE FOR DETAINED WITNESSES.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, calling attention to the necessity of procuring a suitable place for the detention of witnesses. At present, they were confined in the jail, and obliged to associate with criminals until needed in Court. There were two witnesses now in jail, one of them being held while the thief against whom he is to testify is at large on bail.

Commissioner Wahl submitted the following, which, with the communication, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire into and report as to the expediency of fitting up the room now occupied by the Court for the detention of witnesses in criminal cases, and provide for the County Court rooms elsewhere.

Commissioner Wahl said if a stranger came to town and was robbed he was put in jail, having no friends, until the thief was tried; the latter, having friends, being able to secure bail.

THE SICK PEOPLE OF LEMONT.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, calling attention to the condition of the sick and poor in the town of Lemont. Fever was prevalent along the canal, and there was scarcely a family which was not unwell,—in some cases all being ill. He was constrained to the conclusion, from what he had been told and seen in Lemont, that shiftlessness and intemperance had impoverished them. He thought some arrangement should be made with a resident physician to attend to the sick, he furnishing his own medicines and be paid by the month, or care for them by contract.

Commissioner Stearns had "been there." The people said they had no money, but all the while had a "stocking full."

A proposition to refer the communication to the Superintendent of Public Charities and the County Physician, with power to act, was opposed by Commissioner Ashton, who claimed that the Board had a Committee, and their duties should not be delegated to others.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

A communication was received from Baker Brothers, contractors for furnishing wood to the County, asking that the Board advance them $4,000 on account to enable them to procure the required amount of wood before it increases in price. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

AN ASSESSMENT DUE.

A communication was received from W. L. Greenlief, Secretary of the Board of South Park Commissioners, notifying the Board that the first installment of the South Park assessment on the Reform School Grounds, amounting to $3,474.78, was due. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

A PROPOSITION FROM THE ABSTRACT MEN.

The following communication was read, and placed on file:

GENTLEMEN: In the progress of negotiations heretofore had between your honorable body and the undersigned, in reference to the sale by us of our abstract books to the county, a specific price was named at which we were willing to sell. While we have believed, and do still believe, the sum named by us to be no more than the books are worth to us, and very far below their value to the public, and that those best acquainted with the property and its uses must agree with us in this view, we find indications of a different notion, on the part of some citizens, in the shape of charges in the public prints that we are extortionate, and that we expect to extort from the county, taking advantage of the public necessities. We do not suppose the feeling indicated by these charges to be very general, but are unwilling to rest under such an imputation, when it can be easily and effectually answered.

If we sell to the public, we have a right to expect a fair equivalent for our property. We ask and desire no more, and now propose to join the County Commissioners in a reference to three or five persons, residents of Chicago, to fix the value of our books, the parties in interest to choose an equal number, and those so chosen to select the remaining referee. The board of reference, or a majority of them so chosen, to fix the value of said books, and the County Commissioners to purchase at the value so determined, subject to the approval of the Judges. This proposal to remain open for ten days from this date.

The undersigned respectfully represent that justice to themselves as well as, in their belief, the public interests call for a final disposition of the matter in question at an early day.

CHASE BROS.,
JONES & SELLERS,
SHORTALL & HOARD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1872.

HEATING THE COURT HOUSE.

Commissioner Ashton submitted the following:

Resolved, That the present engineer of the heating apparatus of the old Court House be, and he is hereby, continued in charge of the same from and after the expiration of his contract until otherwise ordered, at the same rate of compensation as now paid him by the County of Cook, and upon the same terms and conditions as now existing between him and the County; and he is hereby instructed, under the direction and control of the Committee on Public Buildings, to put the city heating apparatus in order to sufficiently heat said building during the winter at the least possible expense to the county.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be and they are hereby instructed to make an arrangement with the city or otherwise for the heating of the new city hall during its occupation thereof, at the least possible expense to the county.

Commissioner Sterns thought the resolutions "a funny piece of business." The engineer was receiving $2,000 a year now. He believed as good a man could be secured for $1,200. The whole heating business was a "blind." He couldn't see through it, and thought the committee should advertise for bids for putting the heating apparatus in order.

Commissioner Skelly favored competition, as money would be saved, and he moved as an amendment to the first resolution that the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to advertise for bids for securing the pipes.

Commissioner Ashton did not want "the thing" to be let to outside parties. The Committee was able to attend to it, everything being done under their control. He couldn't understand the opposition. What was there behind it?

Commissioner Stearns said the people's money was behind it.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

Commissioner Stearns regarded the motion as a slur.

Commissioner Skelly considered it a compliment to the members of the Committee.

The Chairman did not think the resolutions could be so referred.

Commissioner Ashton rose "to a question of order." The resolution was pending, and could be committed.

Commissioner Stearns did not know anything about parliamentary law, and thanked God he did not. Common sense taught him that the Committee should advertise for things.

The first resolution was referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

Commissioner Wahl moved that the second resolution be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. That was the proper Committee, as the Judges were to be heated, and it became a judicial question.

Commissioner Stearns regretted that a Commissioner—an educated man—should get up and speak so ridiculously.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 4; nays, 6—and the resolution was adopted, Mr. Ashton alone voting in the negative.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported recommending the payment of bills for out-door relief, amounting to $2,406.86. The report was concurred in.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Committee on Hospital reported that they had received proposals from several real estate owners on the West Side for a site for the new County Hospital, but asked further time, as they had not examined the land. Further time was granted.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Commissioner Stearns submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of this Board heretofore had requiring the Treasurer to keep a separate account of funds set aside to pay indebtedness existing prior to Aug. 6, 1870, be, and the same is hereby, so modified as to require him to open two accounts; first, a sinking fund account of old indebtedness; second, a sinking fund account of new indebtedness, the first being indebtedness existing prior to the adoption of the New Constitution, and the second being indebtedness incurred since that time.

REBATES OF TAXES.

Commissioner Stearns said the Committee on Equalization of Taxes had been allowing rebates for two months, and asked how much longer the Committee should sit. The books would remain in the Collector's hands about four weeks longer. The owners of only about two-thirds of the real, and one-half of the personal, property in the burnt district had made application for rebate thus far.

Commissioner Wahl desired to know whether it would be right for the Board to curtail the time. He thought the tax-payer should have until the last moment.

The Chairman did not believe there could be any objection to an extension. The time allowed had expired by limitation, but the committee had continued to sit under a resolution adopted by the Board authorizing them to do so.

Commissioner Wahl asked what class of people applied for rebate?

Commissioner Stearns replied, high and low, rich and poor. One man applied for a rebate of 25 cents. The committee would continue to sit until told to quit.

The Board then adjourned until next Thursday afternoon.

THE FALL OF MAHER.

Mrs. Maher Dragged Into the Trouble—Particulars of a Little Law Suit.

A suit was entered, in the Superior Court, some time ago, which possesses a melancholy interest, from its intimate connection with the sweeping away of the ancient Iowa Elevator by fire, and the great wheat bubble of 1872. It appears and disappears with the solemn silence and vagueness of all things in Chancery, and some particulars of it will prove a mournful, cheerful task to those who themselves have their own little reminiscences of Mr. Lyon.

The case is entitled Sarah Maher, v. Lyon, et al. The petitioner recites that, in consequence of certain representations made to her by her husband, Hugh Maher, she advanced him, as a loan, $61,000, in July, 1872, he deeding to her trustee, in trust for her, certain lands, Block 16, School Trustee's Subdivision of Sections 29 and 30, North Range 14, east of 3d p. m., to secure the same; that on Aug. 6 the Iowa Elevator, belonging to said Hugh Maher, was burnt, and with all its contents destroyed; that on Aug. 6, said Hugh Maher owed for unpaid warehouse receipts to the extent of $80,000; that said Lyon, defendant in this suit, agreed to pay the said sum on said Hugh Maher depositing with him cash and certain securities then in his possession, amounting in the aggregate to $96,000; that to further satisfy the said Lyon, said Hugh Maher drew up two promissory notes, each of $30,000, secured, with the consent of said Sarah Maher, by a conveyance in trust of the same land to R. M. Moore, all of which was done on the 9th of August, it being expressly agreed and understood that said promissory notes were not to be applied to any other purpose than to the payment of said warehouse receipt debts, plaintiff having consented to join in said notes particularly by that stipulation being made, and also by the stipulation that in the event said promissory notes not being required for the satisfaction of such warehouse receipt debts, then the land should be deeded back to her. The bill charges that the money and securities paid over by said Hugh Maher to said Lyon, to pay and satisfy said debts of $80,000, alone produced a sum exceeding the amount paid out by said Lyon for that purpose, as shown by the receipts "withdrawn" by said Lyon; that the promissory notes were, therefore, not required for the purpose for which they had been made. Therefore, plaintiff asks a re-conveyance of her land, and that account be taken of the cash and securities paid over by said Hugh Maher to said Lyon to retire receipts, and of the cash actually paid for that purpose; that said Lyon do give up the said two promissory notes for cancellation; that Moore be directed to re-convey said lands to plaintiff, and that defendant be restrained from selling or in any way hypothecating or using said two promissory notes.

Hugh Maher is also a suitor in the Superior Court, v. Garrish, to compel the transfer to him by defendant of a tract of land which he alleges he has purchased. The trial has been going on for the past six or seven years, and meanwhile the value of the land has considerably increased.

FOUR DOLLARS A DAY.

General Strike of the Carpenters of This City for an Advance of Wages.

The Demand Acceded to in Many Instances—Meeting of the Carpenters' Union Last Evening.

The members of the Carpenters' Union ceased work on Saturday night, anticipating no difficulty upon Monday morning. The bosses had been informed of the resolution of the Union to demand $4 a day for workmen, and had all day Sunday to make up their minds whether they would yield or not. Yesterday morning the men went to their shops, and to the buildings on which they were engaged, but were informed, in many instances, that no concessions would be made, and that they must consent to work for what they had been receiving or seek employment elsewhere. A few of the employers told the men that if they would go to work, in case the strike succeeded, they would be allowed the advance. Many accepted this conditional agreement, and resumed work without a word. Bosses who are doing work on commission, under advice of the owners of the buildings, agreed to pay $4 a day. This only happened where the owners were anxious to avoid even a temporary delay, as in the cases of the Chamber of Commerce Association, the Pacific Hotel Company, THE TRIBUNE Company, the owners of the Oriental Block, and a few others. The non-Union men also demanded the advance, and not being promised it, refused to go to work. Many of them joined the Union during the day, the Union Committee at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall being busy from morning till night taking their names and receiving the initiation fee. It is said that fully 200 were initiated into the Union yesterday. It is not definitely known how many carpenters are idle, but the number is estimated at 2,500. This must be below the actual number, as Union No. 1 has 1,832 members. The ordinary carpenter and hammer and saw men were not at all pleased at the way in which they were neglected, so they also demanded an increase of 50 cents a day, making their wages $3 and $3.50. They were not really worth more than they had been receiving, and hence their demand was laughed at, and they joined the strike. A good workman who is a member of the Union cannot be employed on a job when his inferior brother is denied his demand, and, in the Carpenter's Union, as in all others, the best hands are obliged "to carry the poor ones on their backs." The employers are confident that the strike will not last a week, but the men are equally as confident that they can carry it on to a successful termination. The prudent among them have money in bank, but the majority have nothing, and cannot long remain idle without danger of starvation. The other Labor Unions sympathize with them, and propose to assist them in all their power. At the meeting of the Trades' Assembly last Friday night, the delegates representing the different Unions reported that they were authorized to state that their Unions would contribute funds to support the striking carpenters while they were idle. No amount was mentioned, but when money is needed an assessment will be made. Very few carpenters have thus far arrived in Chicago from other cities, although the fact that a strike was anticipated was advertised in Eastern papers. An influx is expected within the next ten days, and the consequence will be that hundreds of the craft will be unable to obtain employment in Chicago during the approaching winter. There will necessarily be much distress and suffering, and no one will be responsible but the workmen themselves. Work was suspended on many buildings in the new city yesterday, but no difficulty was experienced in getting workmen to fill the places of the strikers. There were very few applications at the Employment Bureau for carpenters, denoting the fact that the bosses have been generally able to secure all the men they wanted. The strike, so far as inferior workmen is concerned, will assuredly fail, as all others in this city have done, and within a week will be almost forgotten, except by those who lost their situations and have not the means to procure food and clothing for their families.

MEETING LAST EVENING.

A very large meeting of the carpenters and joiners, now on a strike, was held last evening at Turner Hall, West Twelfth street. There was a very large attendance of strikers, some 1,500 being present, and before the meeting was called to order, the Secretaries of the different societies were busily engaged in taking the names of new members, a great many non-Union men having embraced the occasion of this strike to cast their lot with their brethren of the Union. The men gathered in little knots, eagerly discussing whether this or that employer would accede to their demands, and there seemed to be but one opinion among the mass, and that was that they should rigidly adhere to their demand for $4 per day, at the same time expressing the greatest confidence that the boss-carpenters would be obliged to accede to it.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Owens, the President of the Association, who remarked that for the first time in the era of trades unions in Chicago the press had acknowledged the justness of the demands of the carpenters. On other occasions they had been misrepresented and vilified by the Chicago press, but on this occasion they had been fairly treated, except by the *Times*. He then read a number of extracts from the evening papers, speaking favorably of the prospects of the strikers. He mentioned the names of a number of contractors who had agreed to pay the Union prices, and said the Committee were constantly receiving the names of other boss carpenters who had agreed to do likewise, and predicted that before the week was over nearly all would comply. He said they only asked a just remuneration for their labor, a very small advance, and no matter how the matter ended they would have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility was not on them, but on the unreasonable contractors. It was only by demanding as a Union that anything could be accomplished. He said the other building trades were looking to the carpenters in this crisis, and if they failed they would only have themselves to blame; if successful now, their future demands, if any, towards a reduction in the hours of labor, would be listened to with respect. He hoped that if any carpenter had gone to work during the day in ignorance of the demand made by the Union, he would show his manhood by quitting work to-morrow unless paid Union wages.

A vote of thanks was passed to THE TRIBUNE, *Evening Post*, *Journal*, and *Mail* for the fair treatment the carpenters had received through their columns; also to Mr. Owens, the President, for his arduous labors during the inception and continuance of the strike; also to the contractors who had given in their adhesion to the scale of prices.

Some member proposed they should have a grand parade to-day.

The President said he hoped they would do no such foolish thing; let the men who are getting their $4 a day pursue the even tenor of their way, and let those who are out on the strike go in a gentlemanly manner to their former employers, and ascertain if they will pay the price, and if not report to headquarters. He said the non-Union men were as much interested in this matter as the Union men, as, if successful, their wages were raised in like manner. If there was to be any classification as to the qualification of workmen, let it be understood that it will be an upward one. A leading architect had informed him that there were more than twice the number of buildings contracted for than could possibly be completed before Jan. 1, and if true to themselves they could not fail.

The motion for a parade was summarily squelched.

The meeting then went into secret session for the purpose of initiating members.

SHOCKING DESTITUTION.

A Family Compelled, by the Decomposition of a Corpse, to Seek Shelter on the Prairie.

During the past week a family named Holstien, residing in a wretched shanty near the corner of Thirty-third and Wallace streets, have suffered the keenest woes that poverty brings in its train. On Friday morning last the father, Michael Holstien, died after a short illness, death being hastened by absolute starvation. His family, left without food or the means to purchase it, watched by the corpse until Saturday evening, when some charitable person who had been informed of their distress, notified the officers of the South Branch Station. The hour was too late then to take any action in the matter, but on the following morning the County Agent was requested to attend to the wants of the unfortunate family, and see to the burial of the dead man. It is alleged that the County Undertaker refused to perform his duties, although he was expressly informed that the case was one which demanded instant action. This is not the first time that complaints have been made about the manner in which poor people are treated by some of our minor county officials. Families have been known to suffer all the privations of hunger and cold because they were unable to apply for relief with dignity and red tape. Holstien's body was allowed to remain exposed through Saturday and Sunday. On Sunday evening decomposition had so far advanced that the family were compelled to leave the house and seek for shelter on the bleak prairie, across which, it will be remembered, a cold and pitiless rain-storm swept all through the night. It is alleged that the body was interred yesterday. The destitute family are being cared for by Christian people who reside in the vicinity of their miserable hovel, and a private subscription has been set on foot to enable them to sustain life until some public notice is taken of their misfortunes.

THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

Delegates to the Democratic and Liberal Republican Congressional Conventions to be Held To-day.

Enthusiastic Meetings Last Evening in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards.

The Democratic Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Congress from the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts, and for the State Board of Equalization, will meet at the Liberal headquarters, corner of Canal and Washington streets, to-morrow (Wednesday) at noon. The primary election of delegates will occur to-day in the towns of Cook and Dupage Counties, and in the City of Chicago. The primaries will be held at the following places:

First Ward—Old Court House, at the office of Dan O'Hara, Esq.
Second Ward—At Michael Evans', northeast corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. G. W. Brandt.
Third Ward—Green Tree House, corner Third avenue and Twelfth street. Patrick Egan.
Fourth Ward—Ulrich Hotel, corner State and Twenty-second streets. Patrick O'Brien.
Fifth Ward—At John Hartnett's, Twenty-ninth street and Park avenue. Edward Phillips.
Sixth Ward—Southeast corner Halsted street and Archer avenue. George Hilton.
Seventh Ward—At Hickey Brothers', 690 South Halsted street. P. J. Hickey.
Eighth Ward—Northeast corner of Halsted and Liberty streets. W. S. Powell.
Ninth Ward—Engine House, Blue Island avenue. Redmond Sheridan.
Tenth Ward—Engine House, corner Clinton and Washington streets. John Scott.
Eleventh Ward—At P. Kehoe's, corner Halsted and Carroll streets. John C. Richburg.
Twelfth Ward—At the Rink, corner Randolph and Ada streets. Thomas E. Courtney.
Thirteenth Ward—Wyman's place, between Wood and Lincoln streets; John E. Ansley.
Fourteenth Ward—Northwest corner of Paulina and Indiana streets; P. B. Sheils.
Fifteenth Ward—At Henry Hoff's, 322 Milwaukee avenue; Chris Casselman.
Sixteenth Ward—At Mathias Koch's, corner Hurlbut street and North avenue; Wm. Struck.
Seventeenth Ward—At Lowen's, southeast corner of Mohawk and Blackhawk streets; George Bishop.
Eighteenth Ward—At Thomas Carney's, 63 North Market street; James Lyman.
Nineteenth Ward—Southwest corner Chestnut and State streets; M. S. Webber.
Twentieth Ward—At Ed. Kehoe's, 130 North Wells street; John B. Walsh.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN

Conventions for nominating a State Board of Equalization and candidates for Congress from the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, will occur to-morrow (Wednesday) at noon, at the Liberal Headquarters, corner of Canal and Washington streets. Primaries will be held to-day in the towns of Cooke and Dupage counties, and in the city of Chicago. The city primaries will be held at the following places:

First Ward—Office of Clerk of Criminal Court.
Second Ward—Schroder's, southeast corner Jackson and Clark streets.
Third Ward—Headquarters, 454 Wabash avenue.
Fourth Ward—Ulrich House.
Fifth Ward—Club Room, northwest corner State and Twenty-ninth streets.
Sixth Ward—Southeast corner Halsted street and Archer avenue.
Seventh Ward—No. 773 South Halsted street.
Eighth Ward—At Workingmen's Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller streets.
Ninth Ward—At Engine House, Blue Island avenue.
Tenth Ward—At Headquarters, northwest corner Canal and Washington streets.
Eleventh Ward—At corner Milwaukee avenue and Green street.
Twelfth Ward—West Side Rink.
Thirteenth Ward—Coe's, No. 809 West Madison street.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 671 Carroll street, corner Lincoln.
Fifteenth Ward—Engine House, Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 105 North avenue.
Seventeenth Ward—Northwest corner of Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street.
Eighteenth Ward—No. 71 Chicago avenue.
Nineteenth Ward—Corner Rush and Pearson streets.
Twentieth Ward—Adam Baer's, northwest corner Huron and Clark streets.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Among the distinguished visitors at Liberal headquarters, yesterday, the following registered their names: J. Disturnell, publisher *United States Blue Book*, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Wood Gibson, editor *Liberal Republican*, Chebanse, Ills.; Stephen Keough, Lemont, Ills.; Captain S. O'Kane, Fond du Lac, Wis.; W. H. F. Smith, Eden, Wis.; Thomas P. Hood, Taycheedah, Wis.; L. G. Pearce, Dwight, Ills.; Captain Thos. G. Barnes, Superior, Wis.; Captain A. Burton, Detroit, Mich.; John J. Moore, Connersville, Ind.; A. F. Harrington, Geneva, Ills.

Meetings will be held this evening as follows:

Twelfth Ward—All members of the Club are requested to meet this evening at Martine's Hall, No. 28 South Ada street.

Eighteenth Ward—A meeting will be held at No. 304 Division street. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Nineteenth Ward—A business meeting of the officers of the Club will be held at the corner of Chicago avenue and Rush street.

Mr. Sidney Thomas and Fred W. Lewis will speak at Town Hall, Union Stock Yards.

SIXTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Sixth Ward, at J. F. Tracy's Hall, No. 200 Archer avenue. The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Hilton, who made a few appropriate remarks, urging the voters of the Sixth Ward to vote for the workingman's friend, Horace Greeley, the exponent of Reconciliation and Reform. Every man should deposit his vote as a freeman, and not as a slave to party.

F. W. Lewis addressed himself particularly to the young men present, and told them that in later years they would be proud to tell their children that they cast their first vote for Horace Greeley. General Grant was educated at the country's expense, but couldn't get higher than a tanner's clerk, while Horace Greeley, from a poor country boy, had raised himself up until he was at the head of the mightiest paper in this country, always wielding his pen for the poor and the oppressed. There could be no trouble to choose between these two men, especially not for the poor workingmen.

Sidney Thomas, the next speaker, paid a high compliment to the previous speaker for his eloquence. He continued by saying that this country was founded on three principles—Unity, Liberty, and Conciliation. Unity and liberty had been gained by our forefathers, under the lead of the immortal Washington, and Reconciliation would be gained by Horace Greeley, if the citizens of the United States did their duty. Soldiers had never sacrificed their lives that political capital should be made out of their disinterested patriotism. [Applause.] The Southern people were a hospitable people, who, only last year, gave two hundred millions for missionary causes, to advance the cause of Christianity, and they were holding out their hands and pleading for peace. What would this Union amount to if it was not cemented in the hearts of the people? If the people would neglect their duty this fall, civil liberty would not survive it.

Mr. R. N. Day, of Blue Island, followed next, and made a very patriotic speech, eliciting considerable enthusiasm.

The meeting then adjourned.

EIGHTH WARD.

The English and German Greeley and Brown Clubs of the Eighth Ward held a joint meeting last evening at Ehrhardt's Hall, No. 236 Blue Island avenue. At least 500 people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout. Mr. J. J. Crowley, the Vice President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. P. C. McDonald as Chairman of the evening. Mr. McDonald replied to the honor in a few brief remarks, and introduced General Stiles, who made one of his most eloquent and forcible speeches. Some parties, he said, were continually harping upon the idea, that some Democrats hesitated to indorse Greeley because he was a Republican, and had always opposed them. This was preposterous. Grant had never voted but once,—(this was his own assertion) and then he had voted for James Buchanan, a Democrat. Prominent Republicans as well as Democrats have forgotten their party affiliations, and severed the ties which bind them selfishly to party, and are now working to perpetuate the existence of our free Republican institutions. This movement for Reform had its beginning in the Northwest, and there is no doubt that the crack of the party whip has lost its influence among the civilized portion of the entire community.

Thomas M. Halpin, Judge Walsh and others followed in eloquent addresses, which were well received.

A company of "Greeley Escorts" was then formed by the young men of the Ward, and forty-five men signed their names to the roll, and the following officers were elected: Captain, J. J. Crowley; 1st Lieutenant, John Boyley; 2d Lieutenant, James Goodman.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Liberals of the Seventh Ward held a large meeting last evening at No. 15 Canalport Avenue. Rousing speeches were made by Milton Kehoe and Mr. Olaney.

RYAN VS. THE C. & N. W. R. R.

Thirty-five Hundred Dollars Given by a Jury to an Amputated Railroad Servant.

The case yesterday before Judge Porter, of Ryan, the man who brought action against the Northwestern Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of his leg, by being run over by an engine, and other injuries, which permanently disabled him, was brought to a conclusion by the jury finding for plaintiff in the sum of $3,500.

The testimony for the prosecution went to show that the plaintiff, who was employed as a sweeper by the Northwestern Railway Company, at a salary of $9 a week, about June, 1871, at the expiration of his day's work, was passing along the main line on a side line, for the purpose of going into the round-house for the night, and Brampton received the injuries complained of. He had since been confined to his house by constant sickness for fifteen months, and to have lost the means of earning a subsistence for four; that is to say, from the time of the accident to date. The evidence on the part of the prosecution went to prove that plaintiff had used all possible caution in crossing the track; that the path by which he had to pass went around the tank house, which hid locomotives coming that way until they were right upon the pedestrian; that the only means of judging that a locomotive was approaching was the sounding of its bell, and that such bell was not so sounded on this occasion; that the duty of sounding the bell devolved upon the fireman, and that, on this occasion, it was—or rather was not—performed by a little boy who was suffered to ride on the engine and perform that important duty, although not in the Company's employ; that the accident occurred in consequence of the want of the bell being rung, and that that plaintiff had tried vainly to obtain any compensation from the Company, although he had waited on the officials with patient perseverance, but was by them ordered from one to the other without any good results; hence, the action.

Defendants adduced testimony to the effect that plaintiff had not exercised proper caution in traversing the track; that the bell was actually ringing at the time of the accident, although its sound may have been drowned by the screaming of the 6 o'clock whistle, which was then blowing, the duration of such blowing being about one minute and a half, and that the engineer was not bound to employ the fireman to ring the bell, but might employ whom he thought proper. There was other matter brought in on both sides, but as the main point was to whether the bell was sounding or not, at the time the plaintiff was knocked down, it is not necessary to go over the whole evidence. The Company proved, beyond doubt, that the engine was not going at an unusual rate of speed; in fact, at not more than six miles per hour, steam being shut off.

Counsel for both sides having addressed the jury, Judge Porter gave elaborate and exhaustive instructions to the jury, showing, with admirable clearness, the whole of the points introduced by either side, and the true value to be attached to them by the jury. In concluding, he requested,—a rather unusual, special request—the jury to find in writing, whether or not the bell was being rung at or before the time of the accident. After a lengthened retirement, the jury returned into Court with the verdict reported in our law record of this morning, finding for the plaintiff $3,500, or about half he claimed.

There was a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment by defendant, as a matter of course, and Mr. Ryan is only nominally in possession of his money.

GOODSPEEDE'S ROBBERS.

Full Particulars of the Young Man's Visit to the "Bunko" Bank—How He Was "Roped," and by Whom.

Some Information That May Be of Use to the Police Authorities—What the People Demand of the New Superintendent.

Mr. G. H. Goodspeede, of New York, the young gentleman whose initiatory experience of the genial pastime known as "bunko" cost him $3,000 and a seemingly fair reputation, took his departure from this city by an early Monday morning train, after having liquidated his bill at the Sherman House. It is more than likely that he was a young fraud of the first grade. His attempt to implicate the employes of the hotel with the robbery of $2,000 was not only a bare-faced swindle, but an ill-considered one. Had he stopped to think about the matter, he would certainly have become impressed with the belief that a thief would not be likely to take $3,000 and leave behind him jewels valued at between $2,000 and $5,000, which were lying exposed in the same carpet sack. The fact that the valuables were not touched convinced the detectives who had the matter in hand that Mr. Goodspeede's claim of robbery was rather "thin," to say the least of it. His hasty departure settled the question. It is believed by persons who profess to know something of the wiles practiced by all classes of swindlers, that young Goodspeede was travelling under an assumed name, and his admission that his home was not in New York, but in Hartford, Conn., tends to prove the correctness of their conclusions. It may turn out that he has no particular name or abiding place, and that he is not over anxious to possess either for some time to come, owing to improper intimacy with the parental purse or jewel case, or the check-book of his employer.

A TRIBUNE reporter has discovered how Goodspeede came to lose $3,000 in his futile attack upon the "bunko" banker. While standing in front of the Sherman House, on Saturday afternoon, he became engaged in conversation with one of those sleek, straight-haired, and gentlemanly-appearing young scoundrels who are paid a meagre salary by brace-dealing gamblers to occupy all the seats in front of first-class hotels on the evenings, and introduce themselves to unsuspecting travellers as guests of the house, or business men from other cities. These sneaks possess just sufficient brains to maintain their false position, and keep up a conversation of average intelligence. If they succeed in "roping" a man into a gambling house, and he is foolish enough to wager his money when he gets there, they receive a percentage of what he loses; for it is to be understood that the man who has the misfortune to be taken in charge by one of these exemplary young persons never wins. Sometimes the "roper" sits at the same table with his victim, and urges him on to destruction by pointing to his own success (being born lucky, the "roper" never loses); at other times, when the infatuated player needs no encouragement to bet, he "pulls" quietly drops out of the room, and fails to return until the spoils are being divided. Goodspeede was green enough to be taken in by the most ignorant member of this gang of confidence men, a contemptible vagrant, named John Agnew, better known, perhaps, by the euphonious *aliases* of "Peanuts" and "Snappy." This fellow is absolutely the most miserable specimen of a sharper that ever escaped a protracted residence in the House of Correction, and it is a sad commentary on young Goodspeede's intelligence that he allowed such a person to address him. After a brief conversation upon nothing in particular, "Peanuts" proposed a promenade, and Goodspeede consented. The stroll ended rather abruptly at Henry Lawrence's "bunko" bank, No. 99 West Washington street. Goodspeede was nothing loth to enter, just to see how the game was played. The ease with which a number of ill-conditioned dead beats, in the employ of the establishment, accumulated small fortunes at the enticing amusement, first astonished and then charmed Goodspeede. "Peanuts" said he felt like winning enough to pay his hotel bills, and being a prime favorite of fortune, his attempt proved successful in an eminent degree. Goodspeede then wanted to try his luck. "Peanuts" offered a few feeble objections, which were only calculated to bring about the very end he had been striving for during the afternoon. Goodspeede contemptuously waved him aside, and, producing a roll of bills, sat down to play. He arose a few hours later, after having disposed of $3,000 with the gentlemanly banker.

Yesterday "Peanuts" received $1,500 as his share of the stealings, and it is said that he left the city immediately afterward. We can well afford to spare him—at Mr. Goodspeede's expense.

The people demand that Superintendent Washburn shall experience one of those "spasms" which he says he is so careful to avoid. A "spasm" on the part of Captain French, too, would be gratefully appreciated by a gambler-ridden community. Here is an opportunity for both to distinguish themselves in the eyes of those who pay them their salaries, and increase the working force at the House of Correction at the same time. Every detective in the department is personally acquainted with the tribe of vipers of which this Agnew is a poor representative, and all of them can be made to fashion brick or leave the city, with proper care. It will be no difficult to find them. Detectives Ellis, Elliott, Simmons, and Dixon, or Sergeants Garrity and Johnson, at the head of a few capable officers, can get rid of the entire party in less than a week. It would be well, too, if the "brace" faro houses received some attention from the police authorities. There are several of them in the West Division where wholesale robbery is nightly carried on. As an instance of this, it is stated by gamblers who are reputed to be incapable of taking unfair advantage of honest men, that a prominent railroad official was fleeced out of $2,750, about a week ago, in the gambling house No. 92 West Madison street, where, it is alleged, that the "brace box" is more closely studied than at any other place in the city.

The Police Department can no longer afford to ignore the question, "What shall be done with gamblers?" They certainly can answer, "Nothing."

MORE ABOUT HORSES.

Instances of the Great Durability of Chicago Horses—Reminiscences of Wright Brothers' Old "Buckskin."

In the article published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, on the horses of Chicago, allusion was made to the period of time which limits the usefulness of the animal. The age and serviceableness of the horse is not established by any national rule. The treatment and work imposed upon the beast generally determines his earthly career. Some animals have been known to be useful at the age of 25 and even 30 years. It is very probable that the organization of the Illinois Humane Society will operate far toward prolonging the existence of this valuable animal.

Every patron of the Chicago livery stables for the past eighteen years, and, in fact, most of our old citizens, are familiar with the horse "Buckskin," owned by the Wright Brothers. "Buckskin" was purchased by the Messrs. Wright in 1854, he then being a young fellow of six summers, and has been doing his owners good service ever since. A few years ago he was withdrawn from the list of "hiring horses" on Wright Brothers' slate, and made the family animal by them, and may be seen drawing Mr. A. J. Wright about the city in an open Concord wagon, almost any day. Ten or twelve years ago, when "Buckskin" was in his prime, he had the reputation of being the fastest livery horse in Chicago. The writer has a distinct recollection of riding behind him, in 1864, to Evanston, in about forty eight minutes, from Michigan street. He has seen Chicago in its infancy, and has travelled over its streets in all their varying conditions. He has drawn buggies safely through Madison street when that thoroughfare was little better than a slough; when, in fact, it was no unusual thing to see signs with the warning words, "No bottom here," fastened to stakes stuck into the mire at intervals along Madison street, from the lake west to the river. He has jogged over the loose planks of the Clark and Lake streets of early history. And he has raised the dust on Joliet-gravelled Michigan avenue, and made music with his iron-shod heels upon the block pavements of Wabash and Prairie avenues. He is a little "knee-sprung" now, but as he still retains a good appetite, it is not unlikely he will live to see Chicago entirely rebuilt. His owners think there is no horse like "Buckskin," and show him the attention his merits deserve. It is not stretching the truth to say, that during the years of his service in the livery he earned for the Messrs. Wright over $15,000.

Another instance of the durability of the horse is that of a little roan gelding owned by the West Side Railway Company. He was sold to the Company in 1859 by Mr. Becket, and has been during the intervening fifteen years in almost constant service. He is still too active and strong to be retired among the "night horses." This company also had a horse in their service a year ago, and possibly still have him, which they purchased from S. B. & M. O. Walker in 1856. This animal, a medium sized black gelding, was, for three years anterior to his purchase by the railway company, used by the Messrs. Walker on their West Lake street omnibus line.

There are, probably, several other very old and good horses in this city, but the above instances are sufficient to prove the affirmation concerning the durability and usefulness of man's most faithful servant.

Aquatic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The yacht race between the sloops Meta, Vision, and Gracie, for the $300 cup, took place to-day, the course being from the buoy off Sandy Hook twenty miles to windward and back, resulting in the victory for the Meta. The time was: Meta, 6 h. 35 m. 55 s.; Vision, 6 h. 40 m. 11 s.; Gracie, 6 h. 43 m. 1 s.

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER.

A Young Printer Shot and Instantly Killed on Clinton Street.

Full Particulars of the Blood-Thirsty Affair.

The Murderer Escapes, and is Still at Large.

James McWilliams, a printer employed in the office of the *Times*, was murdered, about half-past 11 o'clock last night, while passing the residence No. 141 South Clinton street with a companion named M. A. Moore, who is also a *Times* printer. It would appear, from the latter's statement, that neither he nor McWilliams did anything to provoke assault. Both were perfectly sober, and were walking along toward their homes in a quiet and peaceable manner.) When opposite No. 141, they observed four men, leaning or sitting upon the fence, belonging to that house. Two of these men appeared to be intoxicated; the other two were sober, and were apparently endeavoring to induce their companions to keep order. There was no loud talking between them; all spoke in low tones, like men who lived close by, and did not wish to disturb their friends. Some of them were no coats. As McWilliams and Moore approached, one of the two who were intoxicated fell off the fence into the yard. They, naturally enough, ran over to ascertain what had caused the accident. After looking into the yard, and discovering that the man had fallen from the effects of whiskey, Moore walked away a few paces toward Adams street, and waited for McWilliams, who was still standing at the fence. He observed one of the men place his hand on McWilliams' shoulder, and heard him inquire of him what he was doing. McWilliams answered him civilly, stating that he was merely looking to see what had caused the accident. The man who had fallen into the yard ran up the front steps leading to the house, and either he or one of the others asked McWilliams, "What's the matter with you?" McWilliams replied by asking the same question. One of the sober men then told him to walk on,—that that was all. Moore walked back to where his companion was standing, and when he came up McWilliams started away slowly in the direction of Adams street. Moore followed, and had proceeded about a yard ahead of him when he heard a shot, and, turning, saw McWilliams fall. He could not tell who fired the shot. The four men ran away immediately.

A gentleman who lives in No. 141 states that he saw the shot fired, and that, previous to it, he heard loud talking in front of his place, and around the corner, on Adams street. He could not tell who the parties were, and was unable to say that any of them were drunk. After the shot had been fired, three men ran across Clinton street, and disappeared in an alley running between Monroe and Adams streets. A fourth man ran down the steps leading to the boarding house No. 135, but he left there immediately and followed the others. There were no persons left about McWilliams' body.

A lady, residing at No. 137, states that a number of men had been around the corner of Adams and Clinton streets for some time previous to the shooting, and that they had made considerable noise. Her attention was particularly attracted to them when they came in front of No. 141, and she was watching them from her window. Suddenly she heard a shot fired, and saw several men run down an alley opposite her house. Another man went down the steps of the boarding-house adjoining her residence on the north, but subsequently followed the others. She could not distinguish who it was that fired the shot, and was unable to state if the young man who was killed had been fighting with any of the others. There was a group of men standing on the sidewalk.

The above is the substance of the evidence obtained in the neighborhood where the murder was committed.

McWilliams' body was conveyed by some citizens to the drug store at the corner of Madison and Clinton streets. Life was not then extinct. A doctor made an examination, and discovered that the bullet had penetrated the right eye, and lodged in the brain. A door was procured, and the body was removed to the Madison Street Police Station, followed by a large and excited crowd. Dr. Dunne was then summoned to make another examination. He found that the young man was dead.

McWilliams was about 18 years of age, and resided with his father, a confectioner, doing business somewhere on Aberdeen street. Officers are in search of the murderers, with fair chances of success, as it is almost certain that they reside near the corner of Adams and Clinton streets. A man named Edward Derris is in custody as a witness. He seems to know more about the affair than he wishes to tell.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Apprehended at New York.

Last Wednesday, James Dillon and Joseph Sproll, two young boys whose parents reside in the southern portion of the city, during the absence of Mr. Sproll from his residence, succeeded in picking the lock of the box in which the papers and valuables of Mr. Sproll were deposited, and appropriated over $1,000 in greenbacks. The young thieves immediately decamped with their ill-gotten booty. Instant search was instituted for them, and their description and an account of the depredation were telegraphed to the Chiefs of Police at different prominent localities. Yesterday Superintendent Washburn received a despatch from the Police Superintendent at New York, informing him of the arrest of two boys whose persons corresponded with the description given. Mr. Sproll, the victim, was at once notified of the arrest. He visited the Mayor, yesterday, to receive advice in the matter. The father of the young rascal, Sproll, seems to be greatly afflicted at this evidence of peculating desires on the part of his son. He is a poor man, and the sum stolen was the savings of many hard years of toil. It has not been ascertained how much, if any, of the money has been recovered.

Fire on Randolph Street.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a barn at the rear of Nos. 323 and 325 Randolph street, owned by P. C. Walsh. It is on barn and adjoining sheds, and by the rear of his two-story frame dwelling house, amount to between $500 and $600. Insured in the Brewers' for $3,250. No. 323, occupied as a grocery and dwelling by Baldwin Bros., was slightly damaged. Insured for $1,500 in the Allemania. No. 325, a barn in the rear, used as a furniture factory, were injured to the extent of $600. Insured for $1,000 in the Allemania. No. 10 North Curtis, a dwelling house owned and occupied by Mrs. Hall, sustained $300 damage by fire, water, and removal of contents. Insurance $2,000 in the Ætna. The fire is believed to have originated in the barn at the rear of No. 325, but its origin has not been ascertained.

Permits to Build.

The following building permits were granted by the Board of Public Works, yesterday: To Casper Crammonds, three-story and basement brick building, 40x65 feet, Nos. 65 and 67 Chicago avenue; C. M. Henderson, two-story and basement brick building, 46x80 feet, on Prairie avenue; F. Limlenberch, two story and basement brick building, 55x40 feet, on North Dearborn street; Charles G. E. Prussing, four-story and basement brick building, 60x85 feet, on State street; C. Busbey, three-story and basement brick building, 75x70 feet, on Michigan avenue.

Everything.

A bazaar for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, is being held in the basement hall.

—A pocket-book, supposed to be the property of D. G. Clark, awaits a claimant at the Mayor's Office. It was found in the City Hall, yesterday.

—The Board of Public Works have issued orders to the North Division Sidewalk Inspectors to hasten the construction of sidewalks in their respective districts.

—The contract for sand to be used in the construction of the new Custom House building was awarded yesterday to O. P. VanPatten & Co., at $1.65 per yard.

—Captain Rickey received a telegram, yesterday, from the editor of the Quincy *Herald*, Mr. J. H. Wallin, requesting him to send his little boy home by first train. The little fellow had wandered from his home, arriving in this city last Friday.

—According to instructions received by Superintendent Rankin from the Treasury Department, the brick and iron in the old Custom House were disposed of, yesterday, to the highest bidder. The iron was sold for the sum of $4,800, and the brick for $1,375.

—At a meeting, yesterday, the Board of Public Works awarded the contract for walling and filling Milwaukee avenue, from Division to Robey street, to P. C. McDonald, at 48½ cents per cubic yard for filling, and for walling at $16 per cord. The contract for paving the same street was awarded to J. McBean, at $1.50 per square yard.

—The steamer Thuringia, which arrived in New York last Saturday, brought four fine ostriches from South Africa, for Barnum's menagerie. The largest is 10 feet high. Two of them will join Barnum's show at Chicago, which will proceed southward at the close of the northern tour. Five is a good many in giraffes.

—Immediately after the fire the good city of Brooklyn understood that numerous policemen were sufferers. Private subscriptions were taken up among the various towns and cities, with the result of $10,044.66. Brooklyn contributed $3,017.71 to this special fund which was $1,000 more than Cleveland, the next highest contributor.

—The Common Council Committee on Railroads will hold a public meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the "gridiron scheme," or, in other words, the preposition to occupy nearly every street in the city with horse-railway tracks, together with the subject of the steam railway track on Sixteenth street. A full attendance of parties interested is invited.

—Mr. C. H. Beckwith has recently sold the south half Section of his farm at "Morgan Park," near Washington Heights, to Messrs. Cooper, McCoy, and Prett, of Peoria, Dr. Parmly and others, for the sum of $90,000, of which amount $40,000 was paid down. This is one of the most desirable and elevated tracts of land in Cook County, and in a marvellously short space of time will be adorned with very handsome improvements and private residences.

—Otis S. Burdick, a printer, residing at No. 37 Blue Island avenue, died very suddenly, between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, of heart disease. He had been in the house but a few minutes, and complained of feeling unwell. His wife went to a neighboring drug store to procure some medicine, and when she returned she found him dead on the lounge. Deceased had been a resident of this city for about fifteen years, and was well known to the craft.

—The rioters who converted the saloon No. 1000 State street into a miniature pandemonium, on Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of a prize fight between two rowdies named Samuel Quinlan and Michael McCartey, were arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, and held over for examination to-day in bail of $300 each. Their names are Samuel Quinlan, Michael McCartey, Albert Root, Edward Campbell, William Frazer, John Young, Frank Forest, Samuel Collins, Paul Henese, William Braide, James Fitzgerald, John Strudeman, and Henry Scully.

—Police Officer James Powell, who was granted a furlough a few months since, so that he might visit his native place in Europe and recruit his failing health, died at Cleveland on Monday evening, while on his way to this city. Information to this effect reached the police authorities yesterday morning, but the cause of his sudden demise was not stated. He leaves a wife and six children. Last evening Captain Hickey and two officers left for Cleveland to take charge of the remains of their deceased comrade and convey them to his bereaved family.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Myers' Opera House, described at length in our Sunday issue, was opened to the public last evening. A large, intelligent, and even fashionable audience, filled and overflowed the auditorium. The place bore well the test of gaslight, fully sustaining the commendation bestowed by THE TRIBUNE when it called this theatre one of the finest in the country devoted to similar interests. The time was passed, by those who came early, in studying the decorations in detail, and especially in admiring the handsome drop curtain,—a mountain scene painted in an oval, overhung by crimson drapery hung with cords of gold. It mattered little what the programme might be. People came to see the theatre, and to mark with the approbation of their presence the culmination of a new enterprise in the progress of the city's restoration. When the curtain was raised, revealing the sable favorites, whose names were synonymous with mirth and enjoyment, the applause was hearty and long-continued. Of those with whom the public are familiar, and whom the audience was glad to see again in "tables" behind the footlights, there were Arlington, Cotton, Kemble, Kayne, and Surridge. Several new candidates for favor were added to the number, who shared in the warmth of the reception. There was little that was new, but the kindly greeting warmed the hearts of the performers, and they sang and played with a zest that evoked sympathetic appreciation. The concert was introduced by a graceful overture, arranged by Mr. Hunneman, followed by humorous and sentimental numbers from Kayne, Cotton, Campbell, Surridge, and Arlington. Of these persons Mr. Campbell is the only one who needs a word of introduction. He has a voice that may be proximately classified as a baritone. His style is easy and simple, but a further hearing is needed before a final judgment is passed on his merits as a vocalist. The olio consisted of a few dances, a ballad or two, Arlington's lecture, upon "Woman Suffrage," and one or two short but lively acts.

After the performance closed, Mr. Myers was called before the curtain, and a handsome gold-headed cane was informally presented to him. He acknowledged the honor in the following happy speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this handsome present. A few weeks ago it would have proved very serviceable to me, as at that time I had the misfortune to be thrown from a buggy, and to be badly injured. I have scarcely recovered yet, and am likely still to find use for it. It has been a very long time since I have appeared in public, and I feel rather bashful, and don't know hardly what to say. Besides, I am too tired to make a speech. I have been just as busy as I possibly could be getting things ready for the opening. I trust you find everything satisfactory. If you do not, I shall spare no pains to make it so. I have met with some disappointments. Persons whom I had engaged have failed to appear at the opening performance. They may yet make their appearance; but if they do not, others will at once be engaged to take their places. Nothing shall be omitted that money can procure to render this place worthy of the patronage of the public. It is our intention to carry on the minstrel business here in such a manner that all shall be pleased, and none offended. We have labored under many disadvantages, but I trust that all difficulties are now finally removed. On closing, permit me again to thank you for the kind consideration I have received at your hands. [Applause].

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mrs. Bowers appeared last evening at the Academy in the great tragic and heroic *role* of *Queen Elizabeth*. She was supported with considerable force and effect by Mr. McCollom, and the company, Miss Waite, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Padgett sustaining prominent parts. The audience showed a slight diminution in numbers, owing doubtless to the disagreeable nature of the weather.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Saratoga" entered on its third week last evening, with but slight signs of waning popularity. An audience of fair size was in attendance, which showed its pleasure with applausive hand and approving laughter. The performance retains all its light attractions, and scenery and costumes are as bright, brilliant, and cheerful as ever.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Since the week of the opening of the Globe Theatre there have been but slight diminution in the audiences who have patronized. The present week commenced last evening under favorable auspices. The house was well filled, and the signs of satisfaction were as pronounced as ever. The applause was fairly distributed among the ballet, Mr. Milburn, and the dancers and singers seen this week for the first time.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The spectacular is winning golden opinions from certain sorts of people at the Amphitheatre. A crowd filled the place on Saturday night, a prelude to an excellent business. The attendance last evening showed only a slight diminution of popularity, and it is to be presumed that while the piece holds the boards, there will not be wanting people to revel in its scenic glories, and be made supremely happy by its scenic enchantments.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT.

To Mrs. D. P. Bowers:

MADAM: We the undersigned, admirers of the signally eminent talent that has so deservedly placed you in the front rank of American artists, respectfully beg that you will allow us to tender you a testimonial benefit upon such a night the present week as you may designate.

Upon that occasion we would respectfully urge that you afford us an opportunity of witnessing your grand impersonation of "Mary Stuart," as we feel convinced that your representation of that famous historical character will afford us and the public at large a rare instance of testifying their sincere admiration of your talents, which the public owes to you as a brilliant exponent of the highest order of dramatic art.

J. V. Clarke,	John McCarthy, County Physician,
Gustavus Geary,	F. B. Gardner & Co.,
Thomas Lonergan,	Goodrich & Kirby,
John E. Dean,	E. H. Goodrich,
Arthur C. Ducat,	Gilbert LaBerge,
James Egan,	Alex. Bengley,
Philip A. Hoyne,	J. L. Brennan,
J. C. Rankin,	P. Harkins,
M. Talcott,	James Chisholm,
Elmer Washburn,	Robert Stuart,
E. P. Ward,	John J. C. Cleveland,
Charles T. Reed	M. B. Bailey,
Jno. W. Kreamer,	Phillip Conley,
James A. Scott,	Daniel O'Hara,
Daniel Scully,	

E. Colbert, and many others.

IOWA.

Waiter-Girls' Rebellion—Killed by the Cars—Struck by Lightning and Burned—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 23.—Quite a rebellion occurred at the Larrimer House, one of the principal hotels of the city, in consequence of the proprietors endeavoring to carry out civil rights by letting a colored guest sit at the public table. All the waiter-girls refused to serve him, whereupon they were summarily discharged.

Fred. Meister, a boy of 10, while climbing between the cars of a freight train, while in motion, at Winthrope, fell under the cars and had both legs cut off, and otherwise so severely injured that he died in a short time.

The car used as a depot and telegraph office at Harper's Ferry Station, on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, was burned by lightning early this morning during the prevalence of one of the heaviest storms ever experienced in this section. Loss small. Damage scarcely worthy of mention was done to some buildings in the city.

The Chicago, Dubuque, & Minnesota Railroad, to-day, resumed the prosecution of their line toward LaCrescent, the terminus of the road, with every prospect of speedy completion. The Turkey Valley Branch of the same road, which was completed to Elkport some time ago is being ballasted and surfaced, preparatory to running regular trains over it, which will be done in a few days.

Struck by Lightning—Accident—And There Was Light.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 23.—During the storm of Saturday night the lightning struck the depot of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad at Wapello, burning the telegraph wire for several feet, and setting fire to the office. It was extinguished before much damage was done. Near Greene, Iowa, on the same road, the lightning set fire to seven hay stacks. Loss about $600.

A man named Baker fell from the top of a house at Cedar Falls, on Saturday, and sustained severe injuries.

This city was, to-night, lighted for the first time. The gas is furnished by the firm of A. E. Swift & Co., of Chicago.

Heavy Thunder-Storm—Depot Burned by Lightning—Railroad Progress—Mannerchor Festival—A Boy Seriously Injured—Civil Rights.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 23.—The heaviest thunder-storm experienced this season passed over the whole of Northern Iowa last night, doing, it is feared, much damage, though, as yet, but few accounts of any have been received. At Harper's Ferry Station, the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad depot and telegraph office, with their contents, were burned by lightning.

Track laying on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad was resumed this morning, and will be pushed rapidly to LaCrescent, where it will form a junction with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Men are busily engaged in surfacing the track between Turkey River and Elkport. The erection of a machine shop here is proceeding with celerity, and before winter the company will have the finest and most capacious building in the West.

The Dubuque Mannerchor holds its anniversary meeting to-night.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have just completed their third wire from Chicago to Dubuque.

A boy of 10 fell between the cars of a freight train at Winthrop, this noon, and had both legs cut off just below the knee.

The proprietors of the Lorimer House, in trying to enforce their civil rights, had to discharge all the waiter-girls for refusing to serve a colored guest who was seated at the public table.

Rain and Thunderstorm in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—The heaviest rain storm ever known in this vicinity, commenced last night, and continued until noon to-day. Streets and cellars were flooded, doing considerable damage. Several barns in the country were struck by lightning and consumed. A girl at Palmira, a young man at Huron and two men in the town of Greenfield were struck dead by lightning last night. The thunder and lightning continued during the storm.

Troubles of the Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The troubles impending over the Vermont Central Railroad culminated on Saturday by the notes of the Company going to protest. The circumstance has caused considerable excitement in financial circles.

FOREIGN.

A Reduction to Be Made in the German Army of Occupation.

No Abatement of the Cholera in Roumania.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Snow fell at Sheffield yesterday.

Arrived—The Bremen, Fusia, and Wyoming, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—The steamship China, which sailed on Saturday, returned here to-day, having had her machinery disabled at Queenstown. Her mails and seventy passengers were transferred to the Calabria, which sails for New York to-morrow. Her cargo and the remaining passengers will go by the Russia, on Saturday.

Arrived—The France, from Quebec.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—It is stated that the Emperor contemplates a large reduction of the army now occupying the French territory, after the second payment of the war indemnity.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* denies the truth of the report that Count Von Arnim has been recalled from the Paris mission or tendered his resignation to the German Government, and says that Gontaut Biron, the French Ambassador at Berlin, will return to his post at the expiration of his term of leave.

The *Borsen Zeitung* to-day says that the news is current on the Berlin Exchange that notice will shortly be given of the intention to repay the entire amount of the loans made by the Federal Government to the German Empire as a means for the prosecution of the war against France. The paper adds that there is good authority for the statement, that notice will be given for the 1st of January, 1873, but that it will be optional for holders to present their evidences of indebtedness for redemption on the 1st of October, 1872, at which date additional reimbursements to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent will be granted.

France.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Caleb Cushing left Nice for Bordeaux yesterday, and will soon sail from Havre for America. Charles Sumner has gone to Paris for a few weeks, and will return to America in November.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The order of the Government prohibiting a celebration in honor of the anniversary of the first republic created some excitement in Chambery, Department of Savoy, and disturbances was apprehended yesterday, but the day passed without the least disorder. Gambetta, who is in the city, addressed a crowd of about 2,000 persons. He regretted the prohibition of banquets in celebration of the day, but advised his hearers to obey the law of the present Republic, which was now popular. At the reception given by Thiers in the Palace of Elysee to-day, Count Orloff, Russian Minister to France, said the Czar would not have gone to any meeting the object of which was hostility to France. Count Orloff further said, the Czar had ordered him to formally state the fact to Thiers.

The French Government to-day paid to Germany 87,000,000 francs, completing the fifth half milliard of the war indemnity.

Notwithstanding the order prohibiting banquets yesterday, an attempt was made to hold one in Marseilles, and the Commissary of Police was compelled to break it up.

Holland.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.—The address to the Throne was discussed in the Second Chamber of the States General to-day. During the debate the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that not a single complaint had been made by foreign powers in regard to the holding of the recent Congress of Internationalists in this capital. The Minister of Justice, who participated in the discussion, expressed the opinion that the public character of the meeting was far better than secret agitation, and said that the recognition of that fact by foreign powers was undoubtedly the reason why no objection had been made to the holding of the session of Congress at the Hague.

Roumania.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Specials from London state that there is no abatement to the spread of cholera in Roumania. The nature of the plague is epidemic in the extreme, and it is feared will spread over the entire country. One thousand have already died from the disease.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COLUMBIA (S. C.) MURDER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Private despatches received here to-day from Columbia, S. C., regarding the shooting affray which occurred there last Saturday, explain that the affair had no political significance whatever. It was provoked by personal differences, and, as usual, innocent parties suffered. It seems that Judge Melton had been called to account by his political friend, Colonel Montgomery, for certain statements regarding the issue of the famous Moses pay certificates, and a personal encounter followed. John D. Caldwell, a son of the Hon. Jack Caldwell, a noted politician in old times, and a brother-in-law of General J. P. Robertson, interfered, with Major Morgan, to seperate the combatants, and was shot dead by another political friend, named Tupper, who wounded Morgan. Caldwell, Tupper, and Morgan belong to the Liberal wing of the Democratic party, and Montgomery, President *pro tem* of the State Senate, is a Liberal Republican. Judge Melton is the candidate for Attorney General on the Regular Republican ticket, but an avowed Greeleyite. It will be seen from this statement that the parties were political friends so far as regards national politics, but were possibly divided in opinion on State questions.

THE JOHNSON EMBEZZLEMENT.

An official at the Treasury Department states that it is believed that a clue has been obtained as to the whereabouts of Johnson, the embezzler of the Sub Treasury at New York. The special agent and his force who investigated affairs at the Sub-Treasury have returned. They have yet to examine at the Treasury the accounts of some five or six hundred disbursing officers who have made deposits at the New York Sub-Treasury, and they must have reports from all these before reports can be made up. It will be probably two months before the report can be made.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

A large number of Pennsylvanians, Ohioans, and Indianians in the Departments, are leaving for their homes, where they will remain till the State election on the 8th prox. All of the railroad companies from here issue tickets at half price for that purpose, and many who are really entitled to vote in the State, having participated in the local elections here, are taking advantage of the reduced rate by the railroads.

CUBAN CLAIMANTS.

Cespedes, the accredited Minister to the United States of the insurgent Cubans, arrived here to-day, with Mr. Townsend, the Cuban Consul in New York, and also the Captain and Lieutenant of the Cuban ship Pioneer, which was captured off Newport, R. I., by a United States revenue cutter, and held first for violation of the Revenue laws, and then for violating the neutrality laws. The vessel was condemned as a prize, and advertised by the Goverment to be sold. The persons above named claim it a great outrage on the Republic of Cuba, and demand that the case be tried in the courts, inasmuch as the vessel is improperly held. They allege that she was on the high seas of nations, being more than four miles from shore, and therefore not liable to capture. They had an interview with the Attorney General to-day, but he refuses to review the case, and the ship will be sold by the United States Marshal at Newport to-morrow. In the meantime Cespedes is here preparing a protest to be submitted to the State Department and claiming reparation.

[To the Associated Press.]

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The President has appointed as Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad, S. H. Kaufmann, of Washington; Thomas Underwood, Lafayette, Ind., and A. C. Sands, of Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS.

The Jacksonville Blind Institution—Cattle Fever.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 23.—The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind will reopen after the usual vacation, on Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Texas cattle fever is making sad havoc among the cattle in Scott and Morgan Counties. Farmers and feeders have lost, in some cases, forty, fifty, and sixty each, and in one case eighty head in a single herd have died. In some localities the air is loaded with the most offensive odor for miles around, arising from the decomposing carcasses of the victims of this scourge.

A Freight Engine, Tender, and Freight Car Run Into the River—A Murder Trial—Storm.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 23.—A Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad freight train ran off the railroad bridge at this point on Saturday, into the Illinois River, causing the wreck of the engine, tender and a car of grain. Fortunately no one was hurt, the engineer and firemen jumping from the train in time. Blame attaches to the engineer, whose duty it was to stop before going over the bridge. He did not stop, and, failing to see that the bridge was swung, ran the engine off into the river.

The trial of Castelle, for the murder of Keeney, last summer, will commence in the Circuit Court to-morrow.

There was a heavy thunder storm here yesterday.

Consignments to the Penitentiary and Reform School.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Sheriff leaves to-night for Joliet with four prisoners, convicted last week in the Criminal Court. Two candidates for the Reform School go also.

OHIO.

Mysterious Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Sept. 23.—A body of a man was found in Sandusky Creek, about two and a half miles west of Crestline, yesterday afternoon, with his head down in a shallow part of the stream, which aroused suspicions that he had been murdered and afterwards thrown there, and rumor prevailed that sundry marks of violence were discovered on the body, but a post mortem examination to-day revealed no injuries of any kind, and the conclusion reached is that it was a case of suicide, or, possibly, accidental drowning. The body had the appearance of having been in the water about twenty-four hours. On the person of the deceased were found a railroad ticket from Albany, N. Y., to Cincinnati, a baggage check, some keys, about $4 in money, and some letters in German, which indicated that his name was August Maynard. He was well dressed, and apparently about thirty-five years of age. The authorities, after holding an inquest, buried him to-day.